The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVII., No. 4. Whole No. 692. NEW YORK, JULY 25, 1903. Price per Copy, 10c

Contents.

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

Death of Pope Leo 93
A New Triumph for American Diplomacy 94
Proposed Remedies for Lynching . . 94
Cartoons of the Lynching Epidemic . 95
Congress and Negro Suffrage . . . 95
Caricatures of our Navy 96
England's Welcome to the American Fleet 96
International Amenities in Cartoon . 97
Russia's Refusal to Receive the American Petition 97
Judge Gray as a Presidential Possibility 98
The American Invasion of Canada . . 99
Topics in Brief 99

LETTERS AND ART:

For an Elastic Baccalaureate Course . 100
The American Type of Culture . . 100
Some American Estimates of W. E. Henley 101
Light Opera of Yesterday and To-day 101
Needs of the Dramatic Art in America 102
St. Gaudens's Statue of Sherman . . 103
Notes 103

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Is Sugar Healthful? 104
Manufactured Alcohol and Its Price . 104
The Fight against the Mosquito . . 105
A Wireless Joke 105
Pictures of the Forces at Work in Liquids 106
Civilization in the Far North . . . 106
To Find the Magnetic Pole 106
Office of Nicotin in the Tobacco Plant 107
How Deep Do Whales Dive? . . . 107
An Uncalled-for Electric Machine . . 107
Science Brevities 107

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Religious Belief and Race Suicide . 108
Passive Resistance in England . . 108
Cardinal Vaughan 109
The Elizabethan Devil 110
How a Pope is Elected 111

FOREIGN TOPICS:

The Successor of Leo XIII. . . . 113
President Roosevelt and Emperor William 114
Italy's Cabinet Complication . . . 115
Portraits: The Servian Ministry . . 115
South American Views of the Monroe Doctrine 116
Points of View 116

MISCELLANEOUS:

Books Received 118
Current Poetry 118
Current Events 119
Chess 121

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

IT DOES NOT COST YOU A SINGLE CENT

To receive and examine in your own study and at your leisure, this masterpiece of homiletical literature.

REGULAR PRICE $33

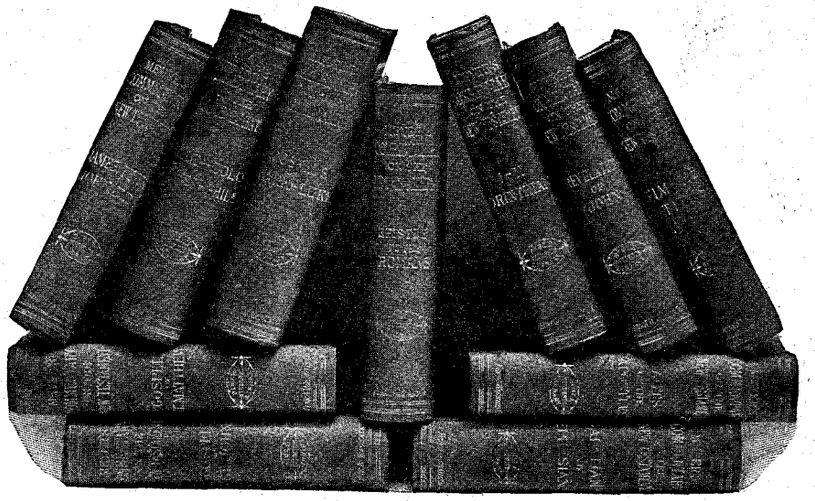
Satisfaction Guaranteed

LYMAN ABBOTT, D.D.
"Meyer goes to the Bible not as a theologian, to prove that it sustains his theological opinions, but as a disciple to ascertain what it teaches."

W. CHAMBERS, D.D.
"Meyer is the prince of exegetes."

HERRICK JOHNSON, D.D.
"It is scholarly, critical, comprehensive."

GOOD LITERATURE.
"Meyer is sound and clear."



SPECIAL PRICE $22

$2 A MONTH

R. S. MacARTHUR, D.D.
"Philologically, syntactically, and homiletically, Meyer's Commentary is of great value to every student and preacher of the inspired word."

T. S. HASTINGS, D.D.
"For thoroughness and minuteness, accuracy in exegesis, it seems to me that Meyer's commentaries are unrivaled."

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.
"A most learned and suggestive commentary."

Eleven Substantial Octavo Volumes, Handsomely Printed and Bound and Containing 7,194 Pages

MEYER'S COMMENTARY ON THE NEW TESTAMENT

By HEINRICH AUGUST WILHELM MEYER, Th.D., Oberconsistorialrath, Hanover

Translated, edited and revised from 6th German Edition by Rev. Peter Christie, Frederick Crombie, D.D., and William Stewart, D.D. With Preface and Notes by George S. Crooks, D.D.

On account of the vast learning compressed into its every page, its broad, deep research and the extraordinarily brilliant and penetrating mind of its gifted author, this work is regarded by the highest authorities as the best critical and exegetical commentary on the New Testament that the scholarship of the Christian Church has ever given to the world. The author has won the world-wide reputation of being ranked as the "Prince of Exegetes."

"A genuine and invaluable help."—**Lutheran Quarterly.**

"Meyer is universally accepted as a master of exegesis."—**Christian Advocate.**

"One of its most remarkable features is its great fairness and candor."—**National Baptist.**

"There can be no question that no commentator has yet arisen in the Church to stand beside Heinrich August Wilhelm Meyer."—**The Independent.**

"With discriminating judgment he seizes and presents the gist of the narrative, leaving the investigator and student to make the application."—**Methodist Recorder.**

ITS VAST HOMILETICAL VALUE

With penetrating insight and discriminating judgment he seizes and presents the gist of the narrative, leaving the investigator and student to make the application. Without entering into hair-splitting comparisons as to the relative merits of diverging opinions, Meyer presents in outline the views entertained by standard authorities; and, where necessary, he points out their strength or their weakness.

BREADTH AND INDEPENDENCE

In thousands of instances the reader is given the data upon which to form his own judgment. This feature, so rare among commentators, and exhibiting great candor and fairness, and a thorough knowledge of all the authors in leading Biblical exegesis and criticism, lends a higher additional value to Meyer's Commentary. The best light of the critical research and judgment of the scholarship of the Christian world is thus gathered to a focus for the reader's own guidance.

UNUSUAL ACCURACY OF THE WORK

The extreme care giving to the editing of these volumes has resulted in greater accuracy than is to be found in almost any other commentary.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE AMERICAN EDITION

The American edition contains *much additional matter supplied by the American editors.* The additions form *about one-sixth of the entire work;* besides these valuable features, the translation is revised, and a copious index added.

"Of the highest value to the ministry."—**The Interior.**

"For exegetical use these volumes will be found singularly valuable."—**The Congregationalist.**

"We are able to give it commendation without stint."—**The Churchman.**

"Little, if anything, could be added to the working value of this masterpiece of critical analysis and comment."—**Journal of Commerce.**

"A most learned and suggestive commentary, a work that all preachers and all superintendents and teachers who wish *to get at the actual meaning of Scripture* should have."—**St. Louis Observer.**

No Money Required Now! Satisfaction Guaranteed

The regular price of Meyer's Commentary" is $33.00. To LITERARY DIGEST readers who accept this special offer we will supply the entire work, carriage prepaid, for $22.00. The Commentary will be sent subject to your approval, and can be returned within three days of receipt, if unsatisfactory. The price can be paid in easy instalments of $2.00 when you decide to keep the work, and the balance, $20.00, in ten instalments of $2.00 each. Thus you can add this valuable work to your library at the minimum of cost and on easy terms.

SIGN AND RETURN THE COUPON TO-DAY ☛

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

MEYER'S COMMENTARY ACCEPTANCE COUPON

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.
Gentlemen:—I accept your offer of "Meyer's Commentary" to DIGEST readers for $22.00, regular price $33.00, and agree to send you $2.00 within three days of receipt of the work, and permit the balance, $20.00 in monthly instalments of $2.00 each. It is understood that you prepay carriage and that if the work is not satisfactory to me I can return it within three days of receipt.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EDUCATIONAL

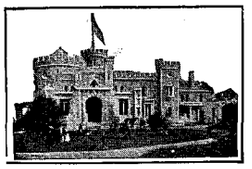
Racine College Grammar School

"The School That Makes Manly Boys."

A high grade school preparing boys from 8 to 18 years old for business life or the Universities. Separate School Room and Dormitories for the little boys. Very careful moral and social training. Fifty years of successful work. Send for catalogue.

Rev. HENRY D. ROBINSON, WARDEN,
RACINE, WIS.

Miss C. E. Mason's Suburban School for Girls



THE CASTLE

Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. An ideal school. Advantages of N. Y. City. All departments. Special courses in Art, Music, Literature, Languages, etc. For illustrated circular V, address,
Miss C. E. MASON, LL.M.

ILLINOIS, Winnetka (sixteen miles from Chicago)

Girton School

A Boarding School for Girls

Highest academic and musical advantages. Certificate admits to college. Healthful location. Twelve acres of beautiful grounds. For illustrated year book address Box 40.

FRANCIS KING COOKE, Principal

Linden Hall Seminary.

A Moravian Boarding School for Girls. Founded 1794. General and College Preparatory Courses. Special advantages in Music and Art. For catalogue address
Rev. Chas. D. Kreider, Principal, Lititz, Pa.

BLAIR PRESBYTERIAL ACADEMY

Blairstown, New Jersey

John I. Blair Foundation. Fifty-sixth year. Prepares for any American College. New Buildings, Gymnasium and Swimming Pool. Campus 50 acres. Moderate rates.
JOHN C. SHARPE, A.M., D.D., Principal.

ROCK RIDGE HALL

A school for boys. High and dry location. Laboratories New gymnasium. Scholarships. A vigorous school life. American ideals. Descriptive pamphlet, with many carefully executed full-page illustrations, sent free on request.
Dr. G. R. WHITE, Principal, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 218 G ST., N. W.

BLISS ELECTRICAL SCHOOL

Offers a theoretical and practical course in electricity, complete in one year. Students taught the actual construction of electrical instruments, dynamos, motors, etc. Graduates hold good positions throughout the world. *Eleventh year* opens September 28th. Send for free Catalog.

THE YALE SCHOOL IS FOR SALE

PRICE $3,000 CASH

Grammar Grade School for Boys located at 1068 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, one of the most select residence sections of the city. Special building; fine equipment; large gymnasium. Pays good yearly income. Address Hiram A. Gooch, Principal.

LEARN PROOFREADING.

If you possess a fair education, why not utilize it at a genteel and uncrowded profession paying $15 to $35 weekly? Situations always obtainable. We are the original instructors by mail.
HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Philadelphia

BEFORE DECIDING

what school, write to us. We furnish **reliable information and catalogs of all Schools and Colleges free.** We represent several hundred Colleges, Girls' Boarding Schools, Military Academies, Schools of Medicine, Pharmacy, Law, Business, Music, Art, etc.

Special rates in any school if you enter through us.
AMERICAN SCHOOL AND COLLEGE AGENCY,
1215 FISHER BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

A Life Saver

Quick!

What to do till the doctor comes. Deft hands and ready wits. "EMERGENCY NOTES" posts everybody. A book for every household. Price 50 cents.
Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York.

EDUCATIONAL

New England CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

BOSTON, MASS.

In a Conservatory building erected for its exclusive use and surpassing in size, grandeur and equipment any institution of the kind in the world, the New England Conservatory of Music presents advantages unparalleled in this country or abroad.

The scope of its courses is such that no limitations are set upon the student's ambitions.

Every Department under a Master.

Pianoforte, Organ, Orchestral Instruments and Vocal Music courses are supplemented by such other branches, as, History of Music, Theory, Language, Diction, Piano and Organ Tuning, Choir Training, Musical Journalism.

Department of Elocution and Oratory affiliated with Emerson College.

The Concerts, Recitals and daily associations are in themselves worth more to the student than the cost of tuition.

Graduates are eagerly sought as teachers.

GEORGE W. CHADWICK, Director.

All particulars and year-book will be sent on application.

TOURS.

ROUND THE WORLD Escorted Party

If you are contemplating a Round the World Tour, it will cost you nothing and save you money and trouble to write for our Round the World program. Party positively starts in October. Most luxurious conditions, limited numbers, efficient experienced management.

R. H. CRUNDEN & CO.,
167 Broadway, New York
26 School St., Boston
220 South Clark St., Chicago

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT

THE MOST CHARMING INLAND WATER TRIP ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

Steamers "New York" and "Albany"

General Office, Desbrosses St. Pier, New York.

Leave New York 8:40 A.M., Albany 8:30 A.M. Sunday excepted.

Afternoon Boat: Steamer "Mary Powell," 3:15 p.m. from Desbrosses St. (1:45 Saturday).

If You Want to Know How to Reach and Hold an Audience, Read

BEFORE AN AUDIENCE

Or, the Use of the Will in Public Speaking. Practical advice by Nathan Sheppard. 12mo, Cloth, 75 cents, postpaid. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

HOW PARIS AMUSES ITSELF

2nd Large Edition

By F. BERKELEY SMITH

Author of "The Real Latin Quarter"

THIS jolly, handsome book is the very incarnation of that spirit of amusement which reigns supreme in the capital of the world's fun. All the sparkle and glitter of the brilliant city is vividly reproduced by pen, brush and camera.

Some of the People We Meet in the Book

Lise Fleuron
The bewitching beauty of the Alcazar D'Été, naive, witty, altogether charming.

Lelise
A nervous little blonde with the merriest of blue eyes.

Georges Tiercy
The inimitable comedian who keeps his audience in constant roars of laughter at the Quat-Z'Arts.

"La Goloue"
The once famous *danseuse*, the incarnation of all that was reckless and extravagant, who is now the quiet proprietress of an animal show in a *fête foraine*.

Louise France
The dear old *recitateur*, who brings a tear as she recites "Les Petits Soldats."

Mlle. Marcelle
Who we hear sing in the *cabaret* and then visit in her little home on Montmartre.

The Poet, Jehan Rictus
Whose pale, lean, stooping figure resembles a nocturnal crane.

Lamy
Who convulses us with his side-splitting jokes and expressions as we visit "La Carotte" at the Palais Royal.

Polin
The fat, jolly old fellow with the irresistable song creations at the Alcazar.

Germaine Gallois
The idol of the Marigny, tall, queenly.

Monsieur Marguery
The distinguished old gentleman with a face illumined with kindness, who presides over the restaurant Marguery, in which the *ensemble* of cooking and service is perfect.

Pierre Trimouillat
A modest little man with a host of friends and no enemies, who is a whole volume of clever parodies and satires.

Mlle. Odette Dulac
The famous *Chansonniere* of the Boite at Fursy, who is said to be made up of two parts of deviltry and one part of champagne.

Madame Lucille de Breville
The charming proprietress of the "Bar du Grillon."

Not to mention famous Chefs, Maitres d'Hotels, Chasseurs, Chorus Girls, Clowns, Showmen, Boatmen, Fishermen, and all other creators of amusement in the Capital of Fun.

12mo, Cloth, Copiously Illustrated. Price, $1.50 net, at all Bookstores; by Mail, $1.65

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., 30 Lafayette Place, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Greek [Aryan]

Latin [Aryan]

Anglo-Saxon [Aryan]

Breton [Aryan]

Persian [Aryan]

Hebrew [Semitic]

Russian [Aryan]

THE SUBJECT OF THE HUMAN KINGDOM

In the New Funk & Wagnalls

Standard Dictionary

Chinese [Sinitic]

In all the fascinating contents of a great Dictionary, there are few departments more important and more interesting than that devoted to the consideration of **MAN.** In the STANDARD DICTIONARY this subject is indicative of the high scholarship, the progressive knowledge and the satisfying fulness that have made this work the foremost of all lexicons of the English language. **The entire treatment of the Human Kingdom and allied subjects is literally full of valuable features found in no other dictionary in existence.**

Hungarian [Magyar]

Japanese [Sibivic]

Some of the Eminent Specialists on Ethnology and Allied Subjects

The STANDARD DICTIONARY is the work throughout of the world's greatest specialists in every sphere of information. Below are some of the authorities who contributed its Ethnological Facts:

ANTHROPOLOGY: **Otis Tufton Mason, M.A., Ph.D.,** Curator Dept. Ethnology, U. S. Nat. Museum, Washington. SCHEMES OF RACES OF MANKIND: **Dr. D. G. Brinton,** U. S. Nat. Museum, Smithsonian Institution. BIOLOGICAL TERMS: **Frederick Starr, Ph.D.,** Asst. Prof. of Anthropology, Univ. of Chicago, and **Chas. S. Dolley, M.D.,** Prof. of Biology, University of Penna. PHRENOLOGY: **Albert Turner,** of the Phrenological Journal. ANGLO-AFRICAN TERMS: **Sir Henry M. Stanley.** ANGLO-INDIAN and SPANISH-AMERICAN TERMS: **John Wil iamson Palmer, M.D.** AUSTRALIAN TERMS: **Edward E. Morris,** Prof. of English, Univ. of Melbourne. SOUTH AFRICAN TERMS: **Anna E. Bliss,** Huguenot Seminary, Cape Colony. EGYPTOLOGY: **Amelia B. Edwards, L. H. D.,** etc.

Australian [Australic]

Burmese [Sinitic]

Just a Few Features Found in No Other Dictionary

UNDER "HUMAN KINGDOM" is given in the Standard, a comprehensive definition of the divisions and subdivisions of the human race, (1) according to ethnological characteristics (2) according to the character of the hair, these being taken from one of the five great divisions in Quatrefages' scheme of Nature.

UNDER "RACE" various popular principles of classification are defined with references to **Language** for complete **Philological** classification and to **Skull** for **cranial** classification.

UNDER "AMERICAN" a comprehensive table of American races is given.

UNDER "MAN" is presented a complete table showing the distribution of all the various peoples of the world giving at a glance the **race, branch, stock, group,** common name prepared by Dr. D G. Brinton. This is followed by a table prepared by the Smithsonian Institution showing classification according to hair.

UNDER "ANTHROPOLOGY" the Standard provides the latest distinctions and distributions defining clearly and fully the main subject and its subdivisions, (a) Somatology (b) Ethnology (c) Archeology.

UNDER "BIOLOGY," "MYTHOLOGY," Etc., Etc. ample up-to-date definitions.

Arab [Semitic]

Hottentot [Negrillo]

"Each definition is concise and shows in its completeness the marks of an expert."—Popular Science News, N. Y.

How Digest Readers May Examine These Features

Free for One Week

We invite you at our expense and risk to test and examine these and all other features of the great STANDARD DICTIONARY. Until further notice we will send the DICTIONARY free for one week to DIGEST subscribers, who promptly sign and return the Coupon opposite. You may enjoy the companionship of this million-dollar work, and if satisfactory you may pay the price, $22, in easy instalments of $2 down, the balance $2 a month. If unsatisfactory you may return it to us at our expense.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

Afghan [Aryan]

Malay [Malayic]

This edition is not stocked by general booksellers and is sold only by subscription

DIGEST ON-APPROVAL DICTIONARY COUPON

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

Gentlemen:—Send me for examination, carriage free, a copy of the Standard Dictionary in two volumes, bound in full leather, price $22.00. It is understood that I may retain it for one week, and if I do not care for it, I will return it to you. If retained, I will remit to you $2.00 as the initial payment, within eight days of receipt of the Dictionary, and $2.00 monthly for 10 months.

SIGNED ..... PROFESSION .....

DATE ..... 1903. ADDRESS .....

Iroquois

Plains Indian [Sioux]

Pueblo, of Zuni

Amazona [So. America]

Patagonian

Eskimo, of Alaska

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

VOL. XXVII., NO. 4 NEW YORK, JULY 25, 1903. WHOLE NUMBER, 692

Published Weekly by
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

VACATION NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers desiring to receive THE LITERARY DIGEST at their vacation addresses will oblige us and save themselves annoyance by complying very carefully with the suggestion made in the third paragraph above concerning "post-office address." Send notice to us at least two weeks in advance, stating the date when the change is to go into effect. Similar notice should be given when subscribers are returning to their permanent addresses.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

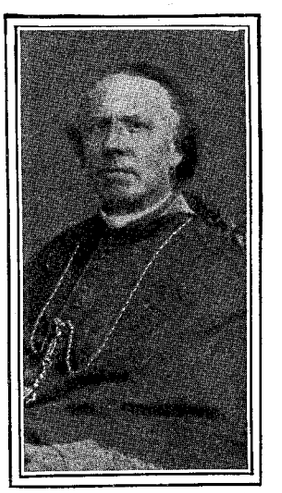
DEATH OF POPE LEO.

THE death of Pope Leo XIII. on July 20 was accepted as somewhat of a relief by a world which had been compelled to watch, without being able to assist, his long-protracted struggle against death. "Use and wont," declares the New York *Evening Post*, "had not dulled the acute sympathy which had been going out to him from all nations, all classes, and all creeds. The fact that there could be, in the nature of the case, no hope of anything but a postponement of the inevitable hour, has served, we think, only to heighten the pathetic interest with which the fatal struggle has been watched. An extraordinary constitution, reinforced by every resource of medical skill, drew out the contest almost cruelly. Yet the qualities of the mind and character of Leo XIII. never appeared more lofty than in these last days of mortal weakness." Says the New York *Tribune*:

"The death of Leo XIII. robs the Roman Catholic Church of one of the greatest of its popes of modern times, and the world of one of its most conspicuous and most honored personages. So much may be said without hesitation and without fear of controversy. There were various features of his character and career which may form subjects of fair dispute, and some which must be further elucidated by the slow processes of historical revelation before the world will understand them aright and be fitted to form opinions upon them. He was a man of singularly secluded life, contrasted with others of anything like comparable prominence, yet in many respects he was exceptionally well known to the world. He filled no temporal throne, and was not in any direct sense the power behind one, yet the world saw few sovereigns who exerted so strong an influence as he and none whose influence was so widespread as his, even in temporal affairs. His career as Pope was marked from first to last with controversy and conflict, yet his passing causes no crisis, if even a ripple upon the surface of political affairs. A review of his quarter-century of pontificate seems almost paradoxical, and in parts enigmatical. Yet the salient fact of his greatness in both the Church and the world is not for a moment to be disputed or questioned."

The same paper has the following to say in regard to the character of Pope Leo's achievement:

"We may confidently call him great because of his work for his Church. He found that historic organization at his accession to the papal throne at probably its lowest ebb since the storm and stress of the Reformation. He has left it at probably the highest point of influence and prosperity it has known in those centuries. That, we believe, is the best contemporary opinion of his work and will be the mature judgment of history. . . . Both as head of the Roman Church and as a great international personage he sought the blessing of the peacemaker. He was as patient as tho he had been endowed with perpetual youth. He is not commonly regarded as having been notably liberal or progressive. Yet he was one of the most democratic of popes, and the Church under his guidance made pretty steady progress toward liberal politics. Theologically and ecclesiastically the Roman Church is now no nearer to a reunion with the great mass of Protestantism than it was in the days of Cromwell, yet between the two there is certainly far less bitterness of antagonism than ever before since Protestantism began. For this, as for all other progress made by the Roman Church in the last quarter-century, Leo XIII. may not have been entitled to all the credit. There were other forces at work in the Church, at Rome, and elsewhere. Yet we shall not overrate him or do injustice to others if we accord to him the major part thereof. The first Leo was the founder of the papal principle of temporal sovereignty, and the tenth Leo by his ecclesiastical ineptitude gave opportunity for the Reformation to rend the Church asunder. This latest Leo did not succeeded in reestablishing the monarchy of the one or in repairing the neglect of the other. But he enhanced the moral sovereignty of the papacy to a degree unknown for many a reign, and, inflexible as he was in doctrine, he made on the whole for the advancement of many of those practical principles for which the Reformation was begun. In creed he was immovable, but in political and social practise he led the Church in the same path that, as we believe, the whole world was and is pursuing, and it will be by no means the least or the least worthy of his distinctions that he, perhaps above any of his predecessors, kept himself in touch with the world and in sympathy with its great movements, and was thus not only the chief pontiff of a great church, but also one of the chief citizens of the world."



CARDINAL OREGLIA,

Dean of the College of Cardinals. Until the election of a new Pope, he will be the executive head of the Vatican.

"Never since the time of the Reformation," says the Detroit *Evening News*, "has there been a pope so universally respected by those who do not accept the papal authority." The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* adds:

"He is the last survivor of a period which produced a host of great men. It seems almost incredible that he should have looked on Napoleon at the zenith of his power, and should have held a high place in European affairs when Queen Victoria was a girl. He has been the connecting link between this century and the earlier portion of the last one."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A NEW TRIUMPH FOR AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

THE announcement that China has agreed, with Russia's consent, to open two Manchurian ports to the trade of the world, is regarded as marking a very notable diplomatic triumph for Secretary Hay. Ever since the time of the Boxer war, the "open door" in Manchuria has been the end toward which Secretary Hay has been persistently working. "He has won," says the Philadelphia *Press*; "the victory is signal." The same paper continues:

"Manchuria has been closed to trade of all nations but Russia since the Tartar General Tseng and General Korostovich, November 11, 1900, signed the agreement by which all approach to the province from the south was placed in Russian hands. . . . . .

"For three years the diplomatic battle at Peking, Washington, and St. Petersburg has turned upon whether this agreement, secured by Russia in 1900, before other Powers had acted, and not improbably carrying out earlier agreements signed by Li Hung Chang at St. Petersburg, should bar American trade for all time to come or be removed by a commercial treaty granting new ports to the United States.

"Such a treaty is now pending at Peking. It has been under negotiation for months. Each time it has approached signature the influence of Russia has prevented an agreement. The full text and still more the execution of the present pledge is needed to establish the extent, character, and effectual fruits of the victory now won. Previous assurances have not been altogether satisfactory, and it may be looked upon as certain that Secretary Hay will be satisfied by nothing short of the 'open door' in form, in fact, and in immediate execution.

"The natural door to the commerce at issue is by the Gulf of Pechili, New-Chwang, and Mukden. They are in the necessary relations both with native roads and the Russian railroads. Their size, their port trade, and their position render them indispensable. New-Chwang is open by treaty, but its trade, while increasing of late, is obstructed. Technically, it is already open, tho much complaint is made. If Mukden becomes a treaty port the interior is open. Ta Tung Tao, at the mouth of the Yalu, opens another route into Manchuria by that river, it will greatly aid the trade of Japan and it gives our cotton goods a new point of distribution.

"If these two points, Mukden and Ta Tung Tao, become free ports, as is now announced; if New-Chwang becomes free in fact as well as in name and these privileges, new and old, are maintained in full efficacy and activity, a diplomatic victory of the first order and highest importance is won by the negotiations between Secretary Hay and Count Cassini. President Roosevelt's administration is to be congratulated for a triumph over long and skilful opposition from Russia, which in November, 1900, seemed to have gained a complete control of the trade of Manchuria."

JUSTICE BREWER,

Who proposes that lynchers should be treated as murderers.

The United States figures in this transaction, as the New York *World* points out, in the very creditable part of an international advocate, gaining new markets, not for itself alone—as it is understood it might easily have done—but for all the commercial nations alike, and on equal terms. *The World* says further:

"As a commercial benefit to this country it is easy to exaggerate the value of the concession Mr. Hay has gained nominally for the Chinese, but really from the Russian Government. The total imports of Manchuria are valued at less than $15,000,000 a year. They now reach her through New-Chwang, Dalny and Port Arthur. The opening of the two new ports above mentioned may somewhat increase the total of imports, but as the increase will be divided among all the commercial nations the annual addition to the commerce of the United States will not be impressively large. At present American goods constitute one-third of all Manchuria's imports, or about $5,000,000 worth a year—mainly kerosene, flour, and cotton goods. We shall certainly have to share with Russia, and probably also with Germany and Great Britain, in any increase of Manchuria's imports under the treaty just negotiated.

"It is in its larger political aspect, as the settlement of another small but irritating dispute between great nations and the removal of another pretext for war talk if not for war, that Secretary Hay's latest success in treaty-making is of value to this country and to the greatest of world-interests—which is Peace."

PROPOSED REMEDIES FOR LYNCHING.

"EVERY man who takes part in the burning or lynching of a negro is a murderer, and should be so considered in the eyes of the law." These words were used in an address delivered in Milwaukee a few days ago by Justice David J. Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, and their obvious application to the prevailing "epidemic" of race riots and lynchings is noted by papers throughout the country. In the same address Justice Brewer went on to say:

"Altho it is always given in defense of such actions that what are known to lawyers as extenuating circumstances lessen to a considerable degree the gravity of the offense, it is my opinion that no circumstances whatever can change the classification of the crime to anything less but murder. Any man who kills his fellow man otherwise than in defense of himself or his property commits nothing less than murder. The man who takes part in the burning of a negro, no matter how atrocious was the latter's conduct, is guilty of this crime.

"Of course, there may be extenuation which may vary the degree of the crime, but the principal participants in the crime can be held by any court in the land for murder in the same degree as if the crime were committed by an individual.

"I know that the sentiment varies regarding this subject in different parts of the country. In the South the lynching of a negro, who has committed an assault on a white girl is considered proper and just, just as is the summary shooting of a man who calls you a liar to your face. In neither case do I consider the circumstances extenuating in the least. The crime can be called nothing else than murder.

"It is my belief that there will soon be a popular reaction against this wholesale lynching which seems to have swept the country of late. Public interest is at last being aroused by the frequency of the occurrence. This reaction should come in the form of proper legislation.

"We judges on the bench are powerless to act on this question. We can not take the initiative step until the cases are brought under our jurisdiction. Our hands are virtually folded. Somebody must prosecute before the law can take its course. No lynching case has ever found its way to the Supreme Bench, and probably none will unless the crime is committed inthe District of Columbia."

The force of this statement, observes the Buffalo *Express*, does not come from any novelty of the ideas expressed, but from the fact that they impress people as novel. "The fact that it startles people to hear lynchers called murderers by a high judicial authority merely shows how little the law has figured in public thought on the question." The New York *Times* comments:

"When Justice Brewer, in a careful public address, declares his deliberate opinion that every active participant in a lynching, no matter what the alleged provocation, is legally guilty of murder, and can be punished for that offense, there will be no question as to the soundness of the opinion. But when Justice Brewer says that the reaction against the lynching spirit should come in the form of proper legislation, he touches on the essential difficulty in this matter. You can not have effective legislation, if any is needed, without the active demand for it in public sentiment, and if public sentiment were strong enough to secure the legislation, there would probably be no trouble in dealing with the crime un-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE REAL VICTIM.
—W. A. Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

WHY HIS DISHONOR JUDGE LYNCH OUTSPRINTS JUSTICE.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

CARTOONS OF THE LYNCHING EPIDEMIC.

der the laws as they are. Undoubtedly Justice Brewer is right in saying that lynching is murder now in the eye of the law. But laws are executed by district attorneys, by judges, and especially by juries. The latter reflect public sentiment, except so far as they are guided by the courts to disregard it and act according to their oaths. If public sentiment looks on lynching as justifiable or excusable, juries will hardly convict. Probably there is no class that could do as much to correct such sentiment as the judges of the state courts, if they had the sense, the virtue, and the courage to do so. Let us hope that gradually they will see their opportunity and their duty."

The New York *Tribune* hopes soon to see Justice Brewer's "righteous assertion of a plain fact of law being carried into practical effect by public prosecutors and juries." And the Brooklyn *Times* says:

"The hanging or electrocution of a few of the murderers who commit their crimes under the supposed sanction of Judge Lynch would be worth a barrel of sermons. We may hope for such a vindication of the law at some time in the not remote future, but in the mean time every such clear utterance as that of Justice Brewer at Milwaukee yesterday should have a valuable influence in bringing the American people to their senses."

The New York *Age*, the leading negro organ, favors an equally drastic remedy. It says;

"When confined to locality or section of the country, mob law is simply mob law; when it spreads over the whole country it becomes anarchy pure and simple. Mob law has reached that stage in this country. Nothing will kill the mob microbe but hot lead and cold steel, such as were given the Evansville mob and such as should have been given the Wilmington mob. If allowed full swing, the hoodlum elements, which compose the mob, will eventually turn organized government inside out. Shoot the life out of the mob or it will shoot the life out of organized government."

Several Southern papers, among them the Atlanta *Constitution* and the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, lay the blame for the present revival of race animosity on the shoulders of President Roosevelt. *The Constitution* declares that it has "sought honestly to find the genesis of this renaissance of racial antagonisms, and can find no other cause for it than the agitations that have grown out of the Crum case at Charleston, S. C. . . . From that Crum appointment the arrogances and encroachments of the negroes upon the whites have grown with visible zeal until the feeling between the races to-day is less friendly and less good for the country's welfare than at any time since the bayonet-bolstered government of the South were dispersed." To this the Springfield *Republican* makes reply by citing a number of flagrant cases of Northern lynchings which occurred in 1900 and 1901, before President Roosevelt assumed office. It continues:

"The real cause must be found back of the present Administration and apart from negro appointments to public office—for no one pretends to ascribe the earlier crimes against the negro to the McKinley appointments. If *The Constitution* is as honest in its search as it claims to be, it must now, we submit, extend the hunt back of this Administration. It will then be found that, while Mr. Roosevelt is not without grave responsibility in the matter, he is not by any means alone responsible, but that the whole nation is responsible with him."

CONGRESS AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

A PROTEST against the growing tendency on the part of Southern States to limit the suffrage on "grounds other than participation in rebellion or other crime," is made in a set of resolutions recently adopted by the Republican Club of New York. While the right is admitted of any State to make provisions for the exclusion of illiterates from the franchise, "all such provisions shall be of impartial application and without distinction of race, class, or condition." The resolutions embody an appeal to Congress to institute without delay "a searching investigation" into the whole matter, and to take such steps as facts may warrant.

This attitude betokens to the New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.) "an indication that public sentiment is waking up on the double-barreled question of the suppression of the negro vote in the South and its use, nevertheless, by the Democratic party in the South to base a flagrant over-representation in Congress upon. It is the second word—the first authoritative word having been clearly spoken in the Ohio Republican platform—in an answer which must soon become general and emphatic to the challenge of American sentiment which the South has uttered." The New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.) says:

"Congress has more than once been called upon to make such inquiry, but has heretofore shown a disinclination to go into the matter. Political considerations have restrained it. But the reasons for making the inquiry are far stronger to-day than they were even a year ago. Wholesale disfranchisement of the negro, which was at first more or less tentative, is now flagrant in most of the Southern States, and what was to some extent an academic ques-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tion has become an altogether practical one: Are Southern Congressmen representing a few thousand voters to stand on the same footing as those representatives who are chosen by one or two hundred thousand votes? Apathy may for a while permit disregard of the Constitution. Utter subversion of the principles upon which popular government is based as a means of keeping negroes in subjection can hardly be tolerated much longer."

A Southern view of the suffrage issue is put forward by the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.):

"It is, perhaps, a necessary outcome of political conditions in this country that the question of the right of a State to control its suffrage privileges on equitable, constitutional terms should be delivered over to partizan discussion and decision. But the United States Supreme Court has said that suffrage matters are political questions within the purview of Congress and subject to no other interference by the courts than judicial interpretation under such acts as Congress may constitutionally pass.

"Such being the status of the electoral privilege issues, the only tribunal that can deal with them at first hand is Congress, and to it they must go. It would, however, have been better if congressional discussion and action could have been postponed until the Supreme Court of the nation had been appealed to in some direct case to pass upon the full scope and effects of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

"Just now there is a growing and strong expectation by eminent legal and political authorities, North as well as South, that the Supreme Court will, if left free from the intrusive influences of an acrid political campaign over the subject-matter, eventually and definitely decide that the fifteenth amendment supersedes and nullifies the fourteenth amendment and throws the whole matter of the control of the suffrage back to the States conditioned only by the said fifteenth amendment.

"That would be a just and equitable decision as between all States and citizens. It would conserve the representative system intended by the fathers of the Government and conserve the results of the Civil War in their true effects, namely, the freedom and equal citizenship of the negroes. Suffrage is an incident and not an integer of citizenship. Such a decision, therefore, would at once and amicably settle the whole suffrage question as a national issue."

THE only redeeming feature of the lynching epidemic is that it came too late to be used as a text for commencement orations.—*The Washington Post.*

EVEN HAWAII AFFLICTED.—There has seldom been so bright a future before us. Brightest of all is the fact that the legislature will soon be through with its labor, and the Territory will have a rest for two years. Every one breathes a sigh of relief when the Solons betake themselves to their respective homes.—*The Hawaian Star.*

ENGLAND'S WELCOME TO THE AMERICAN FLEET.

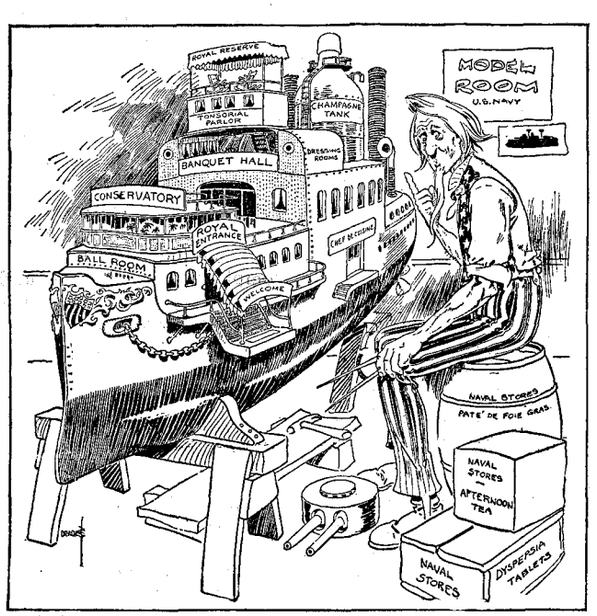
THE United States European squadron arrived at Portsmouth, England, on July 7, and Admiral Cotton and his officers were received with the same sort of cordiality that characterized the Kaiser's welcome of the week before at Kiel. "We have been killed with kindness," says Captain Hemphill, of the battle-ship *Kearsarge*. The opportunity was taken to plead for closer relations between Great Britain and the United States. At a dinner given in honor of the American officers at Buckingham Palace on July 9, King Edward declared in favor of closer relations between the two countries, and Admiral Charles Beresford, at a luncheon given for our naval officers by the Pilgrim's Club in London, also made some remarks along the same line. "So long as the English and American flags stand together," he said, "tho all the rest of the world were leagued against us, we could smile." In proposing a toast to the American navy, the admiral observed that when trying times came the English and American fleets seemed to drift together. He declared that neither Great Britain nor America wants an alliance, but simply an understanding.

"The official visit of the American squadron to England closes with a feeling on both sides the sea of deepened sympathies and a tightened bond between the peoples," says the New York *Mail and Express*. And the Boston *Transcript* declares that "happily there is no reason to doubt that there is a future of peace between the two countries. . . . Indeed, the relations of the two countries are so closely cordial now that it is difficult to see how they can be drawn any closer." The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* remarks:

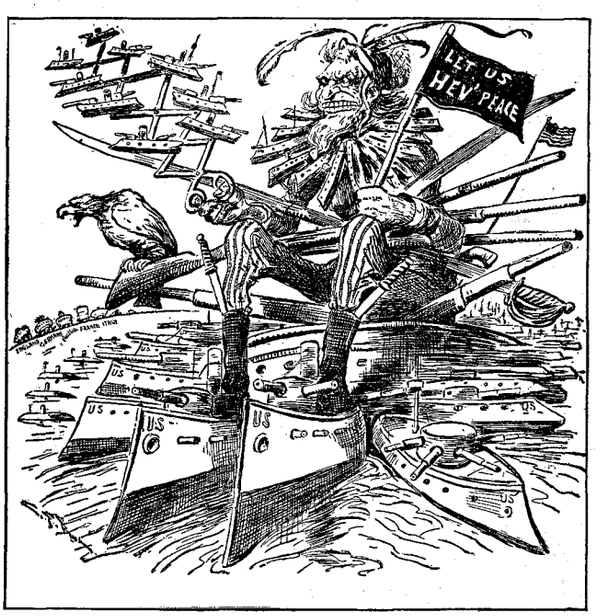
"There is a note of real heartiness in the greetings between the officers of our European squadron and the English gentlemen and officials who are entertaining them. The year has been remarkable for the exchange of amenities between nations; but in no case has the spontaneous sincerity of the friendship professed been so evident as in the hospitality proffered and accepted on this occasion.

"Admiral Cotton does not represent the United States as President Loubet represented the French republic in his visit, just concluded, to the English King, but the American naval officer was received with incomparably the greater enthusiasm. As there was nothing novel, so there was nothing strained in the friendly intercourse of representatives of peoples so nearly related.

"Every evidence of good feeling between nations is to be re-



OUR NEW NAVY—A POSSIBILITY.
UNCLE SAM—"Gee whiz! I've left out the guns."
—Bradley in the Chicago *News.*



UNCLE SAM AS A PEACEMAKER.
(An impression created by the President's demand for a bigger navy.)
—C. G. Bush in the New York *World.*

CARICATURES OF OUR NAVY.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

AN INTERNATIONAL FLIRTATION.
—*The Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"HERE WE GO 'ROUND THE MULBERRY BUSH."
—V. Floyd Campbell in the Philadelphia *Telegraph.*

INTERNATIONAL AMENITIES IN CARTOON.

joiced over, but the two concerned must feel that there is a particular happiness in such a witness to the understanding and sympathy growing up between the United States and Great Britain. Our national characters, traditions, ideals, literature, and language are the same, and in a thousand particulars we are able to sympathize with each other as no other two nations on earth can. Except in friendly business rivalry, our interests clash nowhere. Every consideration recommends the cultivation of friendly relations."

The Washington *Post*, after comparing the way the English and the Germans receive our representatives, says:

"There is always present in Anglo-American reunions an atmosphere of genuine affection, which in German-American demonstrations is represented by an almost pathetic travesty of good will. In a word, the German Government nurses purposes hostile to our national welfare, and Germans of the governing class are in honest sympathy therewith; while the Englishman, tho he knows that his Government entertains precisely similar designs, is personally fond of the American cousin, and exploits that sentiment with unmistakable sincerity.

"Thus they manage these things much better in the tight little island. It pains the German Junker to play up to the Emperor's policy of the moment, and he can not wholly conceal his sufferings; whereas the Englishman really likes Americans of his class and meets them with a genuine glow. At the mercy of either Germany or England, our national existence would be about as precarious as the health of a fat lamb at the mercy of a hungry wolf, but it is conceivable that the lamb might have a preference in the matter of its devourer."

RUSSIA'S REFUSAL TO RECEIVE THE AMERICAN PETITION.

THE news that Russia has officially declined to "receive or consider" the American petition on the subject of the Kishineff massacre is interpreted in many different ways by the press. Republican papers seem inclined to commend the course of action pursued by President Roosevelt. "The matter has been handled with admirable judgment and delicacy," says the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.); "it has left no sting and produced no ill-feeling." Independent and Democratic papers are disposed to take an exactly opposite view. Says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.):

"Russia's refusal to consider or even to receive the Jewish petition inevitably leaves the Administration in the position of one having made a false step. It is obvious now that the proper order was not followed. The President gave it out that he had decided to forward the petition to the Czar. Then, as a second thought, came what should have been his first thought, and he decided on a preliminary inquiry whether it would be agreeable to the Czar Nicholas to receive an appeal from American citizens. It now having been ascertained that it would not be, the President is powerless to go further. The only awkwardness of this is that he had somewhat rashly undertaken to go further. As a display of good will and of hearty sympathy with an outraged people, the incident has been another of the President's successes. Diplomatically, we can not see that it adds to his laurels."

The Washington *Evening Star* (Ind.) says:

"There can be no quarrel with Russia on the score of her refusal to receive the petition. The day has not yet come for the exchange in this manner of international sentiments, and each Government must be expected to guard carefully the avenues of communication. The petition was in itself respectful enough, perhaps rather over-respectful. It was not a charge against the Russian Government, but against the riotous residents of Bessarabia and those provincial officials who seem to have been derelict in duty. It was most pointedly a plea for the institution of such measures as would effectively guard against a repetition of the disorders, which, the petitioners declared, the Jews of the province still fear.

"Under the circumstances the petition was a gentle admonition to Russia that the atrocity of the Easter season might soon be repeated unless steps are taken to avert such a disaster.

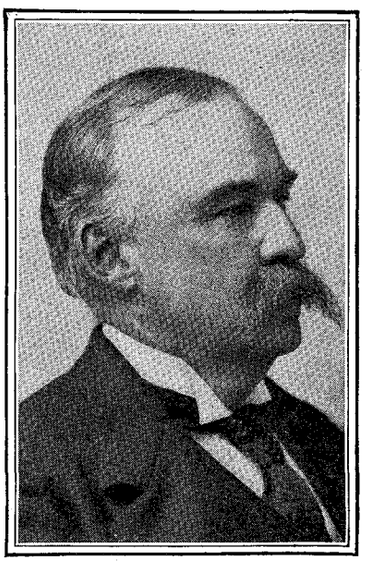
"If Russia is to be believed, the St. Petersburg authorities have acted, and are still acting, vigorously in the prosecution and punishment of those who were guilty of the atrocities of April and the official laxity accompanying and permitting them. It may not be true. Russia may be covering its complacency and inaction in the premises by the cloak of its vast and powerful press censorship. But the United States Government can not scrutinize Russia's domestic affairs, nor can it assume that Russia is failing in its duty to the world in the matter of the preservation of a religious tolerance such as the Czar in his recent rescript proclaimed broadcast.

"Should the Kishineff horror be repeated, and should there ensue a heavy emigration of Jews from Russia in consequence of the fears of those people, and should the United States in turn feel the bad effects of such an exodus, then there would be ground for not merely personal, but official, representations to Russia on the score of the evils causing such a movement. As the recipient of the bulk of the emigrants it could with propriety address itself to Russia and demand a cure of the conditions leading to the migration. The whole matter would, however, be one of the application of moral influence, and it is altogether probable that the Russian Government in the present instance has already been affected to the full extent of the possibilities by the preparation of this petition and its tentative presentation."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

JUDGE GRAY AS A PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITY.

JUDGE GEORGE GRAY, of Delaware, has lately been mentioned as a possible candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination next year. His services on the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission seem to have given him some popularity among the miners in Pennsylvania, and a movement in favor of his nomination has begun in that State. Judge Gray was United States Senator 1885–99, and in 1898 was appointed one of the Paris peace commissioners, who negotiated the treaty of Paris transferring the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico to the United States. He was a member of the Joint High Commission at Quebec in 1898, and in 1900 was appointed a member of the International Commission of Arbitration under The Hague convention. It is said that he was affiliated with the Gold Democrats in 1896. The proposal of Judge Gray as a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination "is a hopeful sign—hopeful for the Democratic party and for the Republicans," declares the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.). "Judge Gray," it adds, "is a clean, honest man, an advanced thinker and courageous speaker, yet not a demagog"; and his nomination "would not only redound to the credit of the Democratic party, but to the good of the country." The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) remarks:



JUDGE GRAY,
Mentioned as a possible Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

"We wish for the good of the country that he might receive the nomination. We do not think it possible at this time that any Democratic candidate will succeed, but as in politics all things are possible, it would be gratifying in case of Republican disaster to have the selection fall on so able and upright a man as Judge Gray, who, after all, is a Democrat in little more than name. In the great questions of the hour he has usually been found on the Republican side. He is a sound-money man of unequivocal convictions, which will militate against his selection as a candidate. He was an able Senator for many years, and was a member of the commission which made the Treaty of Paris which ended the war with Spain. On the bench he has made many excellent decisions, and in the coal arbitration court he was one of the most forceful figures. His career so far has been one of such ability and integrity that in the event of the country wanting a Democrat it could hardly get a better one—that is to say, one who is less of a Democrat."

The Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) thinks that the "Democratic party is just about as likely to ratify the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt and make it unanimous as to nominate Judge Gray. He has accepted important public trusts at the hands of two Republican Presidents; besides, he is an 'imperialist'." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) has one objection to Judge Gray, and that is: "He can not be trusted to stand by his convictions under pressure." *The Republican* points out that when Judge Gray went to Paris to negotiate for the transfer of the Philippines to the United States, he was opposed to the annexation of the islands, but "he did not remain bound to his conscience and his convictions." *The Republican* says further:

"At the critical moment he gave way, agreed to the treaty as a commissioner, voted for it as a Senator, and then—worst of all—accepted a reward for his recreancy in an appointment to the federal bench.

"That fact disposes of Judge Gray as a promising candidate for the Presidency. The characters which most command the confidence and enthusiasm of the American people are made of stronger stuff than that. Even the enormous prestige of a Webster could not prevent his apparent recreancy to a great principle for making him an unavailable candidate for a presidential nomination. Much more destructive in the same way must be the lamentable apostasy of George Gray."

The Baltimore *American* (Rep.) thinks very highly of Judge Gray as a man and jurist, but believes that "it is extremely unlikely that he would leave the bench to accept so uncertain an honor as the Democratic presidential nomination in 1904." The Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) says:

"There was nothing in his record as president of the strike commission to commend him more to the strikers than to the coal operators, because he took the judicial attitude in passing upon all questions in controversy. Therefore his nomination as a miners' candidate would not be free from embarrassment, but his record as president of the commission would be a recommendation to conservative men everywhere.

"However, his record as a Democrat on the questions that came before the Kansas City convention would make him very unpopular in the Populistic branch of the Democratic party. Personally, Mr. Bryan might prefer him to Mr. Cleveland, but, as a representative of Democratic principles, Mr. Bryan could not consistently support Judge Gray any more than he could Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Hill.

"Judge Gray is three years younger than Cleveland, and twenty years older than Bryan. He might be a strong candidate east of the Missouri River, but the candidate that Democratic leaders are looking for is one who will be as strong west of the Missouri."

The Washington *Star* (Ind.) gives some reason why the Democrats would object to Judge Gray. We quote:

"The Eastern Democrats are insisting that the candidate next year must meet the requirements of their definition of conservatism. They have labeled Mr. Roosevelt a radical. They charge him with being more dangerous and extreme than Mr. Bryan. His action in the railroad merger case, and his interference in the matter of the anthracite coal strike, are cited as evidence that neither capital in its legitimate activity nor property rights as generally accepted may be accounted safe with him in the White House. Hence the Cleveland boom, the Olney boom, the Gorman boom. With either the ex-President, the ex-Secretary of State, or the Maryland Senator in the executive chair, no hectoring of capitalists, no coddling of labor organizations, would, Eastern Democrats declare, take place.

"As to the merger matter, Judge Gray has of course no record. But as to the coal-strike matter he has a record which places him side by side with Mr. Roosevelt. Not only did he accept appointment as a member of the arbitration commission, but when elected chairman and while proceeding with his work he manifested the keenest interest in the controversy and much sympathy for the miners. The report which he helped prepare, and then signed, is a document which organized labor has highly praised. In fact it is that report which accounts for the Gray boom. The suggestion of his name in connection with the presidency comes from the mining section of Pennsylvania.

"Still another obstacle, as *The Star* suggested several months ago when this boom was first launched, is that Judge Gray owes both of his opportunities for his greatest public services to Republican influences. It was Mr. McKinley who appointed him a member of the Paris peace commission, and it was Mr. Roosevelt who appointed him a member of the coal-strike commission. The national Democracy has never done anything for this very able and attractive member of the party."

There is little or no outspoken comment as yet in the Democratic press.

IF a strenuous candidate is wanted for Vice-President, Governor Bailey, of Kansas, who has gone through a flood, a wedding, and an extra session of the legislature in one month, should not be overlooked.—*The Washington Post.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE AMERICAN INVASION OF CANADA.

A GOOD deal has been heard during later years regarding the influx of Canadians into this country. Now, however, the tide seems to be setting the other way. According to figures just published, the total number of emigrants from this country to Canada during the past twelve months was 44,980, as compared with 37,000 in 1902, 18,000 in 1901, and 5,791 in 1900. The present movement began in 1895 with the immigration into the valley of the Red River of the North in Northern Minnesota, of farmers in search of cheaper lands. As those lands were occupied and prices rose, they began to take up timber lands, also in North Minnesota, and as prices again rose, the tide turned into the dry lands of the Dakotas in 1900 and 1901. At the same time, small streams began to deflect into Canadian districts, and these streams have since then been steadily growing in volume. Says the Minneapolis *Journal:*

"More Americans are taking homesteads than of any other nationality. A very large part of the land sales of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are to Americans, and most of the land companies that are retailing land find practically all of their customers in the United States.

"At the same time American capital is flowing like an irrigating stream into every portion of the Dominion. Simultaneously, Canadian capitalists have become more alert and daring than formerly and are taking a large part in the opening up of the country. This new capital has gone into iron- and steel-mills, as at Sydney, B. C., and at the Soo (where the Clergue syndicate has spent $25,000,000 of American money) into pulp- and paper-mills in the St. Lawrence valley and at the Soo, into scores of factories of agricultural implements and utensils, into woolen-mills, at Ste. Hyacinthe; into forests and lumber-mills; into the great chartered banks of Canada; into new railways and old, and into the fat lands of the far-flung and richly fertile prairies of the Canadian west."

The New York *Evening Post* comments as follows on this "Americanization" of Western Canada:

"Few realize the immensity of the cultivable lands lying north of the boundary. Col. G. E. Church has estimated the area available face for wheat raising in the Canadian Northwest at 400,000 square miles, or four times that on which wheat is grown in the United States. Only one per cent. of this area is under cultivation. Manitoba and North Dakota began wheat-raising about the same time; yet while Manitoba had in 1901 2,212,000 acres, ten contiguous counties of North Dakota had 2,894,000 acres. It is said that one county of North Dakota had last year more land in wheat than all of Manitoba. Of course, these comparisons will soon lose their point if the present rate of immigration from our own West continues, for there will be opened a vast area of now unbroken plain.

"At present Canada's transcontinental trade passes south of Lake Winnipeg, and therefore within sixty-five miles of the United States border. This leaves the transportation lines in a very unfavorable position strategically. There is under consideration, however, the Trans-Canada Railway from Quebec to Port Simpson, passing north of Lake Winnipeg and but a hundred miles south of the southern extension of Hudson Bay. This road would tap the northern wheat lands, and would shorten the distance between Europe and Japan by 700 miles. If it be true that Canada's trade movement is at present tending to bring her into closer relations to the United States than to England, the projected road would probably have a counterbalancing effect, through its direct connection with the English business world. With over three million acres homesteaded last year, and railway land sales of three million acres more, the settlement of the yet unoccupied stretches will be a matter of but a short time.

"Whatever our Western States think of this movement, it is an active factor in the development of the North American continent, and will remain so as long as the policy of keeping the new country before the public is maintained by the Canadian Government, by railways and land companies. The immigration which has followed their campaign shows no sign of diminution. While for commercial purposes population in the Canadian West is not so valuable to us as population in the American West, it should not be considered that an imaginary boundary line can bar the currents of trade. A populous Canadian West is better for us than an uninhabited wild. It can scarcely be maintained that Canada's development is accompanied by any neglect of our own opportunities so long as a moving army of something like 400,000 homeseekers is occupying the unsettled portions of our own West. Some may be spared to 'Americanize' the grassy plains of Canada, and yet leave us a surplus for our own unbuilding."

Professor Goldwin Smith (as quoted in press dispatches) looks on the movement as one "that can hardly fail to promote fusion." He deduces from it the conclusion that no schemes of imperial federalists will deter nature:

"Her forces draw toward union. Race, language, literature, religion, institutions, social sentiments and habits are the same on both sides of the line. There are more than a million native Canadians in the United States. There is a continual exodus to the great American centers of employment, and there is now a reciprocal influx of Americans from Minnesota and Dakota into northwestern Canada."

The Toronto *Globe* says:

"No intending farmer who comes into the Territories possesses such advantages for beginning work successfully as the American settler, for the latter brings with him not only experience in western farming and a knowledge of the ways of the West, but he generally has a carload of stock and effects, which enable him to set up for himself immediately. The farmer from the Dakotas simply transfers his business of agriculture, with all the accessories of it, from one side of the line to the other, and goes on growing wheat without missing a crop."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WITH a Bonaparte back of the postal inquiry, the public naturally expects some Napoleonic moves. But they are slow in coming.—*The New York World.*

SO long as the state conventions shall continue to tempt him with a fourth nomination Mr. Cleveland will steadfastly decline to decline.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

THE fact that the new King of Servia has bought an automobile has created the impression that he isn't going to wait to be killed by assassins.—*The Philadelphia Press.*

IF this thing keeps up, it may be necessary to add a new department to the Government and create a portfolio for a secretary of graft.—*The Memphis Commercial-Appeal.*

THE Grand Duke Vladimir was mistaken in saying that the governor of Kisheneff lost his head. He ought to have done so, but he merely lost his job.—*The Baltimore American.*

THIS IS NOT A LYNCHING. IT REPRESENTS A PARTY OF KANSAS FARMERS WHO HAVE JUST SUCCEEDED IN CAPTURING A HARVEST-HAND.
—Stewart in the Detroit *Free Press.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

FOR AN ELASTIC BACCALAUREATE COURSE.

IN the United States, during the last forty years, the time demanded for professional education, in the purely professional schools, has been more than doubled. At the same time the standards of instruction in the secondary schools have advanced. Nor have the stress and competition of modern life tended to give men more leisure to devote to their education as a whole before entering upon the practise of their chosen professions. In consequence, as educators have realized for some time, the baccalaureate course of the universities and of the non-technical colleges is seriously menaced. How the length of the baccalaureate course may be best adjusted to the changed conditions has been much discussed during recent years, without as yet bringing about a complete unanimity of opinion among the leading educational authorities. One of the latest and most interesting contributions to the discussion was made by President Butler, of Columbia University, in a paper read in Boston on July 7 before the conference of the National Educational Association. President Butler objected to the appeal, so generally made in this discussion, to quantitative standards, and suggested an elastic baccalaureate course in place of either of the arbitrary periods of three or four years. He said:

"One of the worst of all educational evils is that of quantitative standards, and it persists surprisingly in the discussion of college and university problems. Every higher course of study that I know of, except only that of graduate work leading to the degree of doctor of philosophy at the best universities, is primarily quantitative. These courses are all based on time spent, not upon performance. The adjustment of the period of work to the capacity of individual students, now so common in elementary schools and not unusual in secondary schools, is almost wholly absent from the colleges. The 'lock-step' is seen there to perfection, and class after class of one hundred or even two hundred members moves forward (with the exception of a few delinquents) as if all its members were cast in a common mold. The place of the baccalaureate course and its standards will never be established on sound principles until the question of its length is made subordinate to those relating to its content and its purpose. Moreover, it is quite unreasonable to assume that the baccalaureate course should be of one and the same length for everybody. By the term 'baccalaureate course' I mean those liberal studies in the arts and sciences that follow the secondary school period."

The speaker went on to defend the baccalaureate or college course, and to insist upon its preservation "at all hazards." It is distinctively American, a powerful factor in the upbuilding of the nation's culture, and should be treated as a thing of value in itself, and not merely as an incident to professional schools. In other words, it should be constructed for itself alone and for the intellectual, moral, and spiritual needs, without regard to specific careers. It should be entered upon at seventeen, or in some cases at sixteen, and for the boy who enters college at seventeen and who looks forward to a career as scholar, as teacher, or as man of affairs, four years is, ordinarily, not too long a time to spend in liberal studies; but if he purposes to take up later the study of a profession in a university, he ought not to be compelled to spend four years upon liberal studies. To compel him to do so "is to advance the standard of professional education arbitrarily without in any way raising it." We quote further:

"There should be a college course two years in length, carefully constructed as a thing by itself and not merely the first part of a three years' or a four years' course, which will enable intending professional students to spend this time as advantageously as possible in purely liberal studies. The university colleges can establish such a course readily enough; the independent colleges will have to establish such a course or see their influence and prestige steadily decline. To try to meet the new situation by simply reproducing all present conditions on a three-year scale instead of on a four-year scale, is a case of *solvitur ambulando*. The shortening of the college to three years for all students involves an unnecessary sacrifice. As usually defended, this policy involves no educational principle, but merely concedes a year of liberal study to the modern demand for haste and hurry.

"Whether the completion of such a two-year course should be crowned with a degree is to me a matter of indifference. . . . If this discussion could be diverted from degrees to real educational standards, it would be a great gain. The compromise plan as to degrees, now becoming so popular, whereby the baccalaureate degree is given either for two years of college study and two years of work in a professional school or for three years of college study and one year of work in a professional school, is disastrous to the integrity of the college course. It deliberately shortens the college course by one year or two while proclaiming a four-year college course. It is a policy that only university colleges can adopt; independent colleges must suffer if it becomes a fixed and permanent policy.

"The most difficult point to establish, apparently, is that at which the baccalaureate course should begin. Colleges with courses nominally four years in length are admitting students with from one to two years' less preparation than is demanded by other colleges with four-year courses. The lax enforcement of published requirements for admission, together with the very general acceptance of certificates from uninspected and unvisited schools, has demoralized college standards very generally. It does not make much difference how long the baccalaureate course is if it does not begin anywhere.

"A university ought not to admit to its professional schools students who have not had a college course of liberal study, or its equivalent. A minimum course of two years of such study should be insisted upon. A four-years' course should not be required for the two reasons (1) that it delays too long entrance upon active life-work, and (2) that it does not use the time and effort of the intending professional student to the best advantage."

THE AMERICAN TYPE OF CULTURE.

BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER, president of the University of California, discovers indications of the development in America of a distinct type of culture. Culture, he reminds us, is not cosmopolitanism, it is not isolated from citizenship, it is not without a country. "Peoples and civilizations that have not come to a genuine self-consciousness borrow their culture." In England, President Wheeler points out, culture is a class pursuit. But in America there is "no class or craft whose members have signed a quit-claim upon any of the hopes of progress and achievement, still less have accepted for their children the doom of subservience or mediocrity." What the national type of culture is to be we are told negatively (*The Atlantic Monthly*, July):

"The American people has acquired by coming of age the right to feel that it has ways and a work of its own which determine for it the form and temper of that standard of human competency in men and communities which yields a national type of culture. This type will not be provincial; Americans travel too much and are too open-eyed; their population is mixed of too many bloods; they dwell too much in the open, on the great east and west routes that follow the north temperate zone and join Europe to the farther East. It is more likely to represent the most universal type.

"It will not be the possession of a few. It is based in a system of public education reaching from the kindergarten through the university, and, in its actual use by all classes and conditions of the population, constituting an institution of human life without historic parallel. The apprehension that diffusion of enlightenment involved a vulgarization of culture and a contentment with mediocrity is the fallacy of small faith—what shall these loaves among so many—the fallacy of distrust in men that relies on compulsion rather than on opportunity and inspiration, and these are fallacies already disproved by the facts. The opening of the higher education to women and the entrance of educated women into social service would be of themselves sufficient vindication of the national right to a distinctive type of culture.

"It will not be a culture for its own sake. The methods of its acquisition tend more and more toward becoming through doing as the ideals of its use tend toward leading by serving. Education

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

from being a mere preparation for life, an artificial ripening off the tree, has shifted to the intensive practise of life itself. The old education sought by painful processes to isolate training from action, the new shapes it upon the living mold of action. The definition of a university as a 'place where nothing practical is taught' is laudable only if 'practical' means void of ideal. The American university has made no greater contribution to education than in combining technical schools of engineering and the like in parity with schools of the humanities. Both sides have gained; the one has acquired scope and ideals, the other zeal for learning by doing. The American passion for sweetness and light will be fulfilled in such as are not knowers only, but doers of the doctrine."

SOME AMERICAN ESTIMATES OF W. E. HENLEY.

THE American press has been fairly unanimous in its general estimate of William Ernest Henley, English poet and essayist, who died at Woking, July 12. Altho little known to the wider public, except by one poem, "Out of the Night that Covers Me," and by his critical paper on Stevenson, which roused a storm of controversy two years ago, Henley is thought to have been a significant force in modern English literature. The New York *Evening Post* speaks of him as "perhaps the most typical man of letters of the generation now passing out of middle age." To quote further:

"Other poets and essayists have followed rather tamely the tradition of Tennyson and Arnold; Henley was of the times and of the tribe of Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Chamberlain, and he was unquestionably the precursor of Kipling and the inspirer of a whole school of London realists. And it is no futile analogy which sees in him the quality of two statesmen whose journalistic velleities have often been the subject of remark—the Kaiser Wilhelm and President Roosevelt.

"From beginning to end of a career that embraced poetry, art, criticism, essay writing, the drama, and multifarious editorial activities, Mr. Henley was always an apostle of the unconventional and the excessive. As a biographer, he pitched with particular zest upon lives like those of Byron and Burns in order to display their irregularities in the most drastic colors. He snorted over the placid tenderness of the British public for bad art of the sweetly pretty sort, quite as he later boxed the mob's long ears for harkening to fulsome and unintelligent praise of his dearest friend. He gladly searched the underground literature of cut-purses for pungent idioms. Into the most routine task of editorship he put something of joy or hatred. You would have said that the man was a bundle of prejudices, and you could hardly imagine a writer less literary. Yet in all this he spoke the very voice of an age of restless haste which regards cold reasoning with something of scorn. He was an impressionist of the militant kind, and very appropriately his last considerable work was a dithyramb to the motor-car—'A Song of Speed.'

"Recklessness carried to a fine art was his method and, tho he would have resented the word, his philosophy. . . . The anthologies will pass down only a handful of his poems; but he will hardly be entirely forgotten; for he illustrated in singular perfection the qualities and defects of our time—our desire for sincere personal expression, and our impatience of the slow methods by which in all ages truth has been attained."

WILLIAM ERNEST HENLEY,

"Perhaps the most typical man of letters of the generation now passing out of middle age." Born August 23, 1849; died July 12, 1903.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* dwells particularly on Henley's first volume of poems, "In Hospital, Rhymes and Rhythms," as characteristic of the man:

"These poems are the direct outcome of his hospital experience. Taken together, they are a thing of horror; for in them we pass through everything that Henley felt, save actual pain of body. The hours of waiting for the surgeon's call, hours in which the heart sinks every minute with a still more sickening dread, the oozing away of courage, the shudder of anticipation, and then the summons, the sight of the operating-table, the few ghastly moments that precede the knife and 'the thick, sweet mystery of chloroform'—and after that, perhaps more hideous still, the awakening, the qualms that almost rend the soul, the sense of being maimed and bloody. It was wonderfully, terribly done; and however much the book repelled, it fascinated none the less. This choice of subject, this wonderful vividness of treatment, were both intensely characteristic of the man. It was the grim side of life, the ugly side, that most attracted him. He was in poetry what George Gissing is in prose, rough, cynical, and brilliant. As a critic, he was often savage, and he was sometimes wofully deficient in good taste; but he drew blood with unerring skill, and he was a power to be feared."

Of Henley as a critic, the Springfield *Republican* says that "he always commanded attention by his positiveness, which sometimes attained the point of truculence; but his judgments were erratic, and his prejudices were bitter and ineradicable." Yet when dealing with a sympathetic subject, "he was one of the ablest literary critics of the time." The same paper goes on to say that perhaps no other critic of our day has so definitely established a school.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* alone adopts a tone of unmitigated detraction. In the course of a long editorial, all in the same vein, it says:

"So far as we can make out, Henley owed whatever 'fame' he attained to his attacks on other people. He suggested Lord Beaconsfield's definition of a critic: 'One who has failed in literature and in art.' Having failed in them, Henley attacked those who had succeeded in them. Thus he successively and unsuccessfully uttered his dislike of Thackeray, George Eliot, William Morris, Edwin Arnold, Lewis Morris, and others."

Mr. Henley was born in Gloucester in 1849, and was educated in that city. After contributing for some years to the London magazines, he founded, in 1877, a publication of his own, called *London*. Later he edited *The Magazine of Art*, *The Scots Observer* (which became *The National Observer*), and *The New Review*. Among his published books may be mentioned "A Book of Verses," "Views and Reviews," "Song of the Sword," "English Lyrics," and "Hawthorne and Lavender." He collaborated with Stevenson in a volume of four plays, two of which have been played in New York and London.

Light Opera of Yesterday and To-day.—With a pathetic frequency, in the dramatic journals, the voice of the critic is heard lamenting the lost art of libretto writing, and exclaiming in despair over the incoherent and plotless productions which too generally represent modern light opera. Mr. George Ade, the talented young humorist who has recently entered a new field as librettist of "The Sultan of Sulu," writing in *The Theater Magazine* (June), compares the Gilbert and Sullivan light operas of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

twenty years ago and the popular musical entertainments of to-day, and indicates the hampering conditions under which the modern libretto must be written. "The Mikado," which carries a closely woven story, Mr. Ade considers the best light opera ever written in English. But Gilbert and Sullivan, he reminds us, were not required "to invoke boisterous encores or dazzle the public with catchy 'song-hits.'" He continues:

"They were not compelled to provide special scenes for the pulchritudinous 'show girls.' Neither did they feel impelled to alter the construction so as to give more 'fat' to the insatiable 'Broadway comedian.' There are several reasons why the Gilbert and Sullivan kind of light opera does not appeal to a majority of our managers and comedians to-day. The first rule in the making of an up-to-date musical comedy seems to be that it shall be capable of a gorgeous 'production.' The immense success of pieces such as those offered by Rogers Brothers, Anna Held, and other money-making stars has served to convince managers that no matter what happens to the 'book' or the story, the stage must bloom at frequent intervals with lovely girls in expensive raiment, and the songs, no matter by what pretext brought into the piece, must receive that loud and emphatic applause which is the sure indication of a 'hit.' And tho critics may rave, the astute manager defends his policy by producing the box-office statement."

Mr. Ade believes, however, that there is still a public capable of being diverted by "musical plays that give the 'book' and a satirical quality in the dialog precedence over the glittering vaudeville features."

NEEDS OF THE DRAMATIC ART IN AMERICA.

THE present state of dramatic art in this country, as it appears to Mr. Henry Davies, lecturer on esthetics in Yale University, affords little ground for gratulation. The trouble lies chiefly, we are told, in our lack of a clear conception of the relation of art to morals. Idealism is the saving grace that our drama needs, but public, playwright, and actor, according to this critic, conspire to make a fetish of an unenlightened realism. "We are, esthetically, a very crude nation; our taste is still decidedly imitative and sensual, fond of show—spectacular." Mr. Davies proceeds to make specific application of his criticism to our dramatic literature, to the histrionic interpretation of that literature, and to our theater-going public. To quote (*The Critic*, July):

"The first condition of improvement is, of course, the production of a genuine dramatic literature, built upon the best models, reflecting the ideal of beauty, and yet representing life; a literature that shall not be ashamed of comparison with the classics, and at the same time be true to its own psychological and sociological climate; a literature that is sufficient as art and at the same time concrete enough for practical purposes; a literature that by its very spirit and diction tends to dignify the actor in his own sight, and raise the taste of the public that witnesses its interpretation. That such a literature is lacking is to be accounted for, primarily, by the fact that the motive to its creation is lacking. The practical play-writer, indeed, doubts if such a literature can be produced in our time. He argues that a play should not aim at literary perfection, nor seek to convey moral impressions. It should simply portray life as it is, and leave the judgment of the observer to condemn or approve its morals. The controversy over 'Sapho' showed this. There are, as the play-writer knows, limits to this view which have been defined in our lawbooks and beyond which he dare not step without punishment. And I take exception with him on still deeper ground. The error of realism, from which our drama is suffering, consists in omitting from its view the higher nature of man. Now it is safe to say, I think, that no artist can create a work of enduring merit by limiting himself to this 'higher' nature, or by studying *only* moral effect. The contention of realism is true so far as it goes; the material of art is life, life as we know it in its length, breadth, depth, and height; but life, the realist often fails to see, can be interpreted only from its highest levels. As soon as we see this, the vacuity of realism becomes so obvious that the ponderous claim about 'life as it really is' becomes nothing but an illusion. The prick of sensation in art, as Professor James says, is the intrusion of the personal, and the essence of personality is moral struggle. If, therefore, the play-writer would create a dramatic literature that truly interprets life he must puncture the impersonal realism so much affected in his practise, and depict life as a conflict of character, or moral idealism."

Mr. Davies then turns to the case of the actor:

"Next to the creation of a dramatic literature free from the taint of servitude to realism, I think the largest responsibility for the reform of the theater rests with the actor. Personal experience leads me to believe that, in many important respects, the actor is as great a factor as the play-writer; for he has his freedom to reject a play that is not thoroughly artistic. But the fact that actors study what the public want shows that they, too, have made the fatal compromise which tends to lower the influence of the stage as a moral institution. And for the most part he finds that realism suits the spirit of the age, and realism, therefore, he will give his audiences. The consequence is, acting tends to become affected, strained, and unnatural—in a word, impersonal. Compare with this the acting of Booth or Barrett, which was thoroughly imbued with their own personality; it was sincere, earnest, even noble. We meet here, on the ground of the actor, the same problem that we met on the ground of the play-writer—the problem of realism and idealism."

The responsibility for the degenerate tendencies of the drama rests also, as already implied, with the public. The final condition of dramatic reform is the education of public taste. That the public is apathetic toward the worthier aspirations of the drama is due, according to Mr. Davies, to lack of dramatic education and to overwork:

"The latter cause—the fact that people are too tired in these days for serious drama—naturally creates the demand for amusement rather than instruction; tho I think this demand is greatly exaggerated. We still remain, however, pathetically blind to the glories of Shakespeare, and conventional and unintelligent in regard to grand opera. Whether this state of things continues depends somewhat upon the question whether the strenuous commercialism of modern life continues, and whether we shall settle down to new and more worthy ideals of social evolution after the present acute phase of progress shall have been passed. While it lasts the public is unfitted, by its habits of life, to enter into the higher and nobler elements of the drama; amusement is the chief need of our times and natures."

Toward the final issues of these problems, however, Mr. Davies's attitude is one of optimism. We are a "daringly experimental" people, and "use every means to familiarize ourselves with the materials and possibilities of art," and for this reason Mr. Davies foresees a great future for American drama. Meanwhile, he offers some suggestions for the remedy of the evils he points out:

"In the first place, much can be expected from the gradual introduction of art studies into our schools, colleges, and universities. The drama has not yet come in for its share of attention, but it surely will, as soon as our teachers are as wise as Froebel and Pestalozzi. Surely the time is not far distant when a man's education will include so much knowledge of art as will enable him to judge what is good drama, or to come to it able to feel highly, and judge its nobler qualities. An intelligent recognition of the equality of esthetic with ethic and logic as a 'culture-interest' is a step which is as inevitable as the progress of human thought, and I can not see why this step should not be taken soon. What is needed is money to endow 'chairs' in our universities devoted to the study and teaching of matters relating to the culture of the feelings. Here is, indeed, a new and attractive field for our millionaires. Pious founders in the past gave their money to endow chairs of logic, metaphysics, and theology. There are, perhaps, enough of these, at least for the present. But art is hardly even recognized in the modern university, and we wonder at the low state of the public taste!

"Another step which would greatly aid the recovery of the moral functions of the stage is the cultivation of closer relations with other institutions which have direct bearing on the education of public taste. The weakness of the stage is due largely to its isolation; it often lacks the interest which comes from close contact with the life of the people; modest and sensible people often think of it as a sort of hothouse where nothing but exotics are raised.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

How true this judgment is is seen from the biographies of actors, which, for the most part, are melancholy reading, because their lives are so one-sided. Let the stage and the dramatic profession keep close to the life of men. Let them not despise any institution which shapes in any way, however small, the tastes of the public. The stage can learn something for its own good from the church, the political meeting, the struggle of the democracy for supremacy, and from the world-movements which stir the heart of humanity in these days."

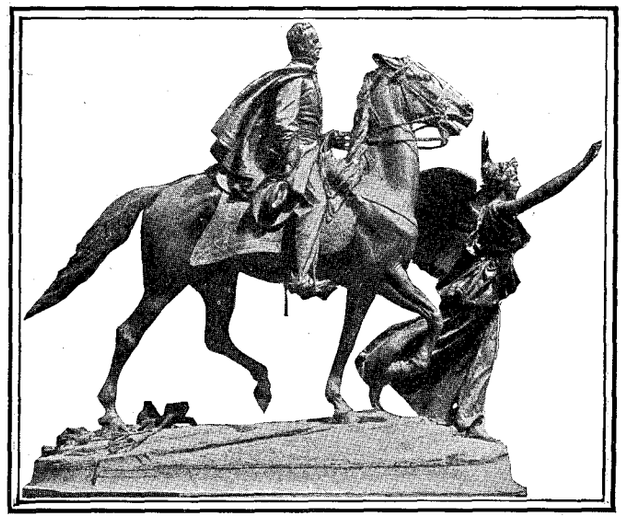
ST. GAUDENS'S STATUE OF SHERMAN.

TO be ranked among the half-dozen great equestrian statues of the world, according to the New York *Outlook*, is Augustus Saint Gaudens's statue of General Sherman, which was unveiled in New York on Memorial Day of this year. The statue is of bronze, gilded, on a granite base and pedestal. The base, like the statue, is gilded. The gilding of the bronze has called forth criticism to the effect that it gives the one note of insincerity to a noble work of art. *The Outlook*, however, reminds us that the Greeks, whose sincerity in art we may hesitate to criticize, were accustomed to tint and gild their statuary, and holds that certainly in the case of the Sherman statue "the gilding has increased its delicacy of line and has added to its other traits that of splendor." We quote further:

"As combining grandeur with delicacy of modeling, restraint with mobile power, and fidelity in interpretative portraiture with freedom in poetic fancy, it would be difficult to show that the Sherman statue has ever been equaled by more than two or three equestrian statues of ancient or modern times. That a statue of this lofty rank should be created by an American artist and should stand in a city of the New World affords good reason for the faith of those who believe that this land in this age is capable of making its own contribution to the progress of the world, not only in material welfare, but also in artistic achievement."

THE SHERMAN STATUE,
At the entrance of Central Park, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, New York.

By his statues of Abraham Lincoln, of Farragut, and of Col. R. G. Shaw, which stand respectively in Chicago, in New York, and in Boston, Mr. Saint Gaudens is known to the nation. He has been hailed as the interpreter, in the art of sculpture, of the spirit of American tradition and aspiration. The story of the Sherman statue, taken from the same source as the previous quotation, is of interest:



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE SHERMAN STATUE.

"In working on this statue Mr. Saint Gaudens showed one trait of genius—the capacity for taking pains. He was commissioned to design the statue in 1892. During the eleven years since then he designed, studied, modeled, altered, remodeled, and altered yet again, until it seemed to those who were waiting for the work to be finished that the sculptor would never be content. Yet, as Mr. Kenyon Cox has said, 'Saint Gaudens is one of those artists for whom it is worth while to wait.' It was five years after he had submitted the design for the approval of the committee in charge of the work that he began to model the statue in full size. It was exhibited while incomplete in Paris in 1899, and again, with the figure of Victory added, at the Paris Exposition in 1900. Discontented still, Mr. Saint Gaudens returned to this country, where he continued work upon it, changing here one detail, there another, and even remodeling certain of the more important parts. Then it was sent, in plaster, to the Exposition at Buffalo, where it received an extraordinary award. Mr. Saint Gaudens still saw opportunities for improvement. For something like a year and a half longer he worked upon it. At last, with the beauty of the first design unimpaired, rather enhanced by this tireless revision, the statue was set up in New York as a permanent honor to the city and the nation, and a monument both to the soldier whom it memorializes and to the artist for whom it will lastingly speak."

NOTES.

THE New York *Evening Post* calls attention to the fact that with the passing of Leo XIII. the world will lose a personage of no small literary interest. "Almost since his school days he has been an industrious writer of Latin verse. His production in this line may not take rank as great poetry, but they are at least pleasing, and are invariably models of scholarly elegance. Even more than his Latin poems, his encyclicals have given him an enduring name as a writer."

M. FRÉDERIC MASSON, historian, and M. René Bazin, novelist, have been elected to the French Academy, to the seats left vacant by M. Gaston, Paris and M. Ernest Legouvé. M. Masson's reputation rests chiefly on his exhaustive studies of Napoleon and the Napoleon family, which fill some twenty volumes, M. Bazin is the author of dignified and conservative novels, one of which has been translated into English by Mr. Quiller-Couch, According to the New York *Evening Post*, "his style, as mere language, has brought him into the Academy."

ATTENTION has frequently been called to the fact that in the field of music there has been no truly great woman composer. When, a few months ago, a music-drama by Miss Ethel M. Smyth was produced at the Metropolitan Opera-House, New York, the event was sufficiently unusual to arouse interest apart from the quality of the opera itself. *Harper's Weekly* states that the only woman who has succeeded to any notable degree in operatic composition is Ingeborg von Bronsart, who recently celebrated in Germany her fiftieth artistic jubilee. One of her operas has been produced in fourteen theaters, another in five.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IS SUGAR HEALTHFUL?

SUGAR is getting into the hygienists' good graces. Instead of being frowned upon as the cause of indigestion, bad teeth, and general ill-health, it is now regarded as a valuable food-substance by most physicians. Not by all, however, for, as we are informed by a writer in the *Drogistische Rundschau*, while some of them maintain that sugar is of great service to the human body, strengthening the digestion and preventing undue acidity, others declare that even its moderate use is injurious to both the stomach and the teeth, while its excessive use develops diabetes. Says the author of the article just mentioned, which is translated for *The National Druggist* (July):

"Old and famous doctors, like Hufeland and Heim, declare that 'a moderate use of sugar stimulates digestion and prevents fermentation in the stomach, while an excessive indulgence in the article has an injurious effect on the digestive faculties, as it causes the formation of an excess of lactic acid, which makes itself apparent in the secretions, especially in the saliva, and in this manner produces an injurious effect on the teeth.

"Latter-day physicians, those representing the latest phases of medical knowledge, declare with great positiveness that 'sugar causes acidity of the stomach only when ingested in small quantities into a stomach already acid or inclined to acidity, when the lactic-acid fermentation seizes upon it and carries it along with it. If, however, the sugar is used in larger quantities it overcomes the fermentation and stops it.'

"The latest investigations have in truth demonstrated that lactic-acid fermentation is stopped by an excess of sugar; but, to the disappointment of pie-eaters and bon-bon devotees, it must be stated that this effect is produced only when the substance is absolutely pure. In this condition it seems to make no difference whether the sugar be eaten solid, in the shape of lumps, or dissolved in pure water. Sugar excites the secretions of the stomach, increases digestion of albuminous matters and of nutritives containing iron and lime, a fact which proves that under proper conditions sugar is a remedy against anemia, chlorosis, and in scrofula.

"This explains the love of a great many children for sugar in the lump, who afterward, as they grow older, avoid plain sugar, or sugar by itself, almost entirely. It seems to be a sort of instinct with children with weak bones and thin blood. As early as 1878 Dr. Böckel recommended, in his writings, sugar as the best and most powerful remedy in rachitis ('rickets'). According to the theory advanced by him, the sugar given in such cases sets up an alcoholic fermentation, which overcomes the lactic acid present in excess and thus prevents the escape of the bone-building salts."

According to the writer, the idea that sugar causes bad teeth is an altogether mistaken one. The teeth of the negroes in the tropics are dazzlingly white and sound. On sugar-plantations in Cuba, Louisiana, and elsewhere, all negroes run down with labor or sickness grow sleek, fat, and strong again on the return of the sugar harvest solely by chewing the cane. Englishmen and Americans eat more sugar than the French and the Germans, and yet they have better teeth than the latter. He goes on to say:

"After participating in many kinds of food, sugar seems to act as a digester, and that heaviness often felt after a hearty meal is frequently relieved by drinking a glass of sugar-water. The famous Hufeland, in his book 'Makrobiotik' (*i.e.*, on long life), sings a hymn of praise to sugar, and recommends plenty of sugar to all who have to eat coarse, heavy food. It is better, he states, for lean persons than fat ones.

"When we find that cake-bakers and millers habitually have bad teeth it is natural to charge the fact to the use of sugar or of flour. Rather ascribe it to the lack of care of the teeth, habitual with those people, which permits particles of food to remain between the teeth and thus further decomposition. If they used the brush frequently and properly they would have as good teeth as anybody.

"In old times our confectioners, bakers, etc., did not employ sugar in their sweet wares, but honey, whose antiseptic properties were known even in remote antiquity, and the Egyptians, Greeks, etc., frequently used it as an application to serious wounds. For that matter, as late as the seventeenth century, our ancestors used sugar as an application to wounds. The practise, however, fell into neglect and was forgotten until only recently prominent surgeons are again bringing the substance into use. Dr. Lücke, for instance, professor at the University of Strassburg, recommends it in gangrene, and has used it with excellent results.

"The Frenchman, Claude Bernard, has demonstrated that the normal sugar-content of the blood immediately commences to rise whenever any disease or injury to the organism commences to grow better. In this case a blood rich in sugar seems to exert an influence on the reparative action. This condition of the blood lasts until the health is restored or until the source of supply (of sugar) is cut short. Normal and healthy blood always contains sugar, which is derived from all nutritive foods and has absolutely nothing to do with the consumption of pure sugar. That a too great indulgence in sugar, by itself or mixed with other things, can have a bad effect and cause sickness is not to be denied, but that its use, either in small quantities or large, can cause diabetes can not be too strongly denied. Such an idea could be conceived or find defenders only from the fact that the original cause of that only too frequent disease has, up to the present, eluded investigation and remains a mystery. . . . . .

"Finally, we can assert that the healthiness of sugar is no longer disputed by educated physicians. That it is not only an article of nourishment, but a beneficent one, is demonstrated by the fact of the constant growth of its employment. In A.D. 1700 all Europe used about 100,000,000 pounds of it; in 1870 this had reached 4,000,000,000 pounds, while statistics show that from the end of August, 1900, to February, 1901, 2,000,000,000 pounds of beet-sugar alone had been consumed."

MANUFACTURED ALCOHOL AND ITS PRICE.

AT present, nature makes all the alcohol that we use, through the process of fermentation. All that the manufacturer does is to separate it from its surroundings by distillation. But alcohol may also be made chemically from acetylene, without any fermentation at all; and since we have been able to produce acetylene cheaply, the possible manufacture of alcohol in this way has been freely discussed. A correspondent of *La Nature* (Paris) asserts that alcohol from fermentation is still more cheaply produced than it could be by any chemical process, and hence that the latter is not yet a commercial possibility. He says:

"Synthetic alcohol dates from 1860. It was M. Berthelot who taught us how to make it with acetylene. Ethyl alcohol differs from acetylene only by an excess of oxygen and hydrogen. It requires only a simple chemical process to transform acetylene into alcohol. When, a few years ago, we succeeded in making on a large scale the calcium carbid that yields acetylene by simple moistening, it was announced on all sides that we had now the means of making cheap alcohol. Some lime, some carbon, and we should have alcohol at will.

"This seductive idea has returned lately a little embellished; and some worthy folk believe in synthetic alcohol as in the Gospel.

"Certainly we may produce alcohol from acetylene easily enough. But at what price? That is the point. It has been cried from the housetops that synthetic alcohol may be sold for about 10 francs a hectoliter [8 cents a gallon] at great profit, since the price of manufacture would be about 5 francs. What a revolution! The country distilling can now scarcely afford to sell alcohol at 45 francs a hectoliter [18 cents a gallon], and at 30 francs [12 cents a gallon] when the conditions are very favorable. These prices will be lower, but not much. So the public has begun to dream of synthetic alcohol.

"Let us not dream. The first thing to be considered is acetylene, that is to say, the carbid of calcium from which it is made. A ton of carbid costs now at least 150 francs [$30] and furnishes enough acetylene to make 800 liters [200 gallons] of alcohol at 90°. Then, without taking manipulations into account, we must pay out about 20 francs per hectoliter of alcohol [16 cents a gallon]. By what miracle will these 20 francs become 5? The difference is not small.

"It has been said that instead of using calcium carbid we may have recourse to barium carbid. Lime is cheap, but baryta, which

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

is a by-product of the operation, has a market value such that the alcohol may be obtained for nothing. What imagination! No account is taken of the price of barium carbid, which is very much higher than that of calcium carbid, and shall we really believe that if this process came into general employment, the uses of baryta being limited, the value of the by-product would not in its turn fall? The truth is that, taking everything into account, synthetic alcohol is at this moment at least as expensive as industrial alcohol. Later, we shall see. For the moment, we should not be deceived by baseless affirmations."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FIGHT AGAINST THE MOSQUITO.

THE recent wet weather on the Atlantic coast has vastly increased the possible breeding-grounds for the mosquito, and the result has been an unusual development of that annoying pest, amounting in places to what the newspapers call a "scourge." In spite of this, entomologists are quite certain that mosquitoes can be practically exterminated in localities that possess the two requisites of patience and money. How this may be done is explained briefly by Dr. F. J. Otis in *Good Health* (July). Says this writer:

"Mosquitoes live and multiply where there is an abundance of water, and subsist upon the juices of plants. The female has a very strong beak, so she can penetrate the firmer plant structure in search of food; but the male has not so strong a beak, and so subsists on the more juicy plants.

"The female lays her eggs on the surface of quiet or stagnant water, in little rafts composed of the cigar-shaped eggs standing on end. The general color is a light gray or almost white on the upper side, while if they are observed from the lower side, they are of a silvery appearance. The raft is concave above and convex below, so that it is really a miniature boat. The eggs float about on the water for but a few hours, a day or two at the longest, when they hatch, producing little larvæ. These vary somewhat according to the different kinds of mosquitoes, but they are really not water-insects in the strict sense, for they have a breathing-apparatus, and can not live below the surface for more than ten or fifteen minutes.

"The most of their food is obtained at the surface. They lie there with their breathing-tubes just above the surface of the water, and manipulate the little cilia about their mouths in such a way that a current of water is brought past the mouth, which brings to them little insects and particles of foods that are floating upon the surface.

"It is in this stage of the mosquito's life that the scientist takes charge of the little fellow to destroy him and the future generations. If kerosene or some oily material is poured on the surface of the water, it can be readily seen that these little fellows will thrust their breathing-tubes up into the oil, and get oil instead of air. It also destroys their food-supply, as the little particles of food will float on the oil instead of water, so that they can neither eat nor breathe, and must die. It takes a very small quantity of oil to accomplish this."

In the pupa form, which is the mosquito's next stage of existence, the insects, instead of living in the water and breathing through the air-tube near the tail, have two tubes like ears extending from the side of the head, so that when they are close to the surface these tubes project into the air above. In this form the insect generally remains near the surface, but has a powerful tail by which it can lower itself to the bottom of the pond. Here again, we are told, oil may be used to destroy the insects. After only a few days in this form, the mosquito is liberated to seek his home among the leaves of the swamp vegetation. To quote again:

"Mosquitoes do not travel very far. They live and die within a half-mile of their birthplace, unless some very strong wind carries them away or they get entrapped in some cargo and are thus removed to other parts.

"It has been difficult for scientists to fully appreciate this fact, as many localities far removed from water had so many mosquitoes; but careful investigation has shown that mosquitoes multiply very rapidly in cans containing water, and in little pools that have formed in the tracks of domestic animals about the barnyard and in similar places. Whenever freshly broken ground is left rough, so that these pools form more readily than before, mosquitoes are noticed to increase very greatly in numbers. Under these circumstances, they seem to go through the various forms so very rapidly that a vessel that will hold water for from twenty-four to forty-eight hours will make the multiplication of mosquitoes possible, and as one mosquito will lay from two to four hundred eggs it can be readily seen that in the course of three or four days we could have from three to four hundred times as many mosquitoes about the locality as existed previously.

"To rid ourselves of these little nuisances, all that is necessary is to see that all these cans are upturned, the little low places are filled up, and that no water remains in the eaves troughs or rain-barrels about the premises. If these conditions can be controlled within three hundred yards of our premises, we can practically control mosquitoes about our homes.

"During the winters, the pupæ form goes into the pitcher-plants and into protected places in the grass of the swamps where it may be frozen up completely, but in the spring they thaw out and continue their life uninjured. The adult mosquitoes that are overtaken by the cold weather seek shelter beneath stone bridges, in cellars of houses, always where there is some water, as the adult mosquito can not live more than a day or so without a good drink. In the dry seasons, the mosquito race is perpetuated entirely by the adult female. The larva and pupa forms dry up and die. The plants get old and hard, and the male can no longer obtain his food from them and so dies; but the female having a stronger beak can penetrate the firmer plants, and still obtain her living. As the season becomes drier, she goes into a state suggesting hibernation, and remains quiet in some locality where she can get moisture, staying until the rain comes or water may be found again, when she deposits her eggs and the locality is soon as well stocked with the insects as formerly."

A WIRELESS JOKE.

THE interception of Marconi's messages by an English expert, to show that his company has not yet perfected its non-interference system, has already been noticed in these columns. The London correspondent of *The Western Electrician* writes of it as follows under the heading of "A Joke on the Marconi Company":

"What Professor Fleming has termed 'scientific Hooliganism' has been taking place in connection with a demonstration of the Marconi space-telegraph system which Professor Fleming was giving before the aristocratic audiences which usually attend the Royal Institution lectures. Dr. Fleming, who, as is now well known, is connected with the Marconi Company, was demonstrating, a few days ago, the receipt of space-telegraphic messages from Cornwall to London, pointing out, at the same time, the proof that Hertzian waves penetrated such structures as buildings. In the midst of the messages so received—which, by the way, were called syntonic messages—much to the disgust of the professor, the word 'rats' interpolated itself. On the next day a letter appeared in *The Times*, couched in strong language, calling upon the perpetrators to reveal themselves, and maintaining that, in spite of the attempt to cause a wreck of the demonstration, the experiment was quite successful. In the next issue of *The Times* there was published a letter from Mr. Nevil Maskelyne, acknowledging himself to be the 'villain.' This gentleman will be remembered as having claimed to have tapped all the Carlo Alberto messages last year, and to have substantiated his claim with specimens of his tapes. These the Marconi Company intimated were forgeries, but a challenge from Mr. Maskelyne to fight that particular issue out in the law courts was ignored by the company.

"Mr. Maskelyne, in his latest attempt at tapping the messages sent from Poldhu, tells the public that the particular message received at the lecture-table in the Royal Institution had been practised from Poldhu since eleven o'clock in the morning, and that something like fifty horse-power had been expended in getting it through. The matter is being taken up by the daily newspapers as a huge joke, but, viewing the matter quite seriously, this, together with the complete cessation of the much-vaunted daily news service from America to *The Times*, has not made the position of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the company the more sure in the public estimation. For the present, the general feeling is that little proof has been afforded that the messages can not be tapped by any one with an ordinary untuned apparatus."

PICTURES OF THE FORCES AT WORK IN LIQUIDS.

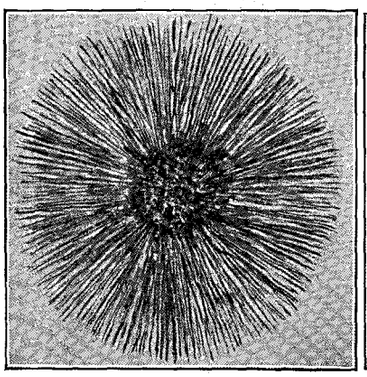
EVERY one knows how easily magnetic forces may be made to map themselves by sprinkling iron filings on paper laid above a magnet. The resulting picture of a magnetic field of force, with its variations, is a familiar one. Recently a French physicist, M. Stéphane Leduc, of Nantes, showed to the French Association for the Advancement of Science how the forces of diffusion in liquids can be made to draw pictures of themselves in a similar manner. His photographs of liquid fields of force strikingly resemble the familiar magnetic fields, and one can not help thinking, with the author, that the similarity between the two cases may be more than a mere coincidence. Says M. G. H. Niewenglowski, who describes M. Leduc's experiments in *Cosmos* (June 6):

"If we imagine a drop of an aqueous solution in the midst of a mass of distilled water the dissolved molecules will move away by diffusion; the water will move in the opposite direction to replace them. The drop may then be considered, according to M. Leduc, as the seat of a field of force whose lines of force are the directions followed by the moving molecules. In this case we have a positive pole of diffusion. If, on the contrary, we consider a drop of water in an aqueous solution we have a negative pole of diffusion. If we repeat the experiment by placing two drops about two centimeters [about an inch] apart, we have a bipolar field of force with two poles of the same or opposite names according to circumstances.

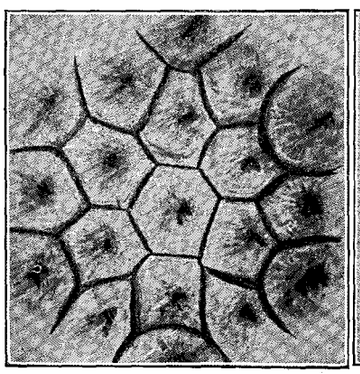
"The fields of diffusion thus obtained present the same aspects and the same characteristics as magnetic fields; it is as if currents of ether carried along the iron filings just as the water carries the blood-globules or the particles of powder.

"When similar poles of diffusion produce circles that increase in size till they meet, these produce polygons by their mutual action. If there are spheres of diffusion we obtain polyhedra; thus we may obtain a kind of artificial cell.

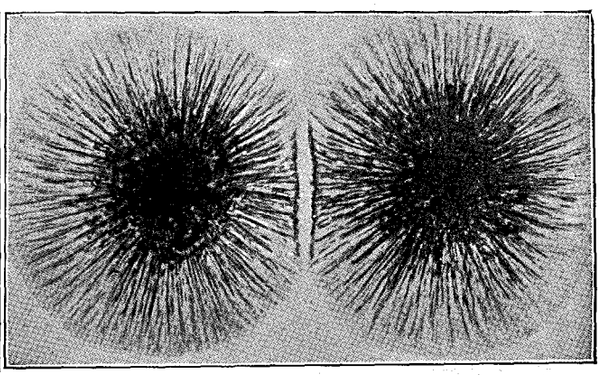
"We should note, with M. Leduc, that the globules of blood and the particles suspended in liquids accumulate in the positive foci of diffusion, which shows that the phenomenon of agglutination, studied in medicine some years ago, may result from purely physical conditions."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



MONOPOLAR FIELD OF FORCE.
Drop of blood in salt solution.



LIQUID CELLS.
Drops of salt solution in distilled water.



BIPOLAR FIELD OF FORCE.
Two poles of the same name; blood in salt solution.

Civilization in the Far North.—Commenting on President Roosevelt's recent prediction that Alaska will contain within the next century a population as large as that of Scandinavia, *The Engineering and Mining Journal* puts on record its belief that the possibilities of far Northern regions exceed those of the tropics, so far as the development of civilization is concerned. It says:

"We are among those who believe in the Great Northwest as the future home of a large agricultural and mining population. The wheat-lands on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, in Alberta and Assiniboia, have already taken their place as one of the granaries of the world, and on the western side of the continental divide there is a stretch of country which for mineral resources is hardly surpassed by any portion of the Cordillera. Added to this natural wealth, there is a climate which is favorable to the breeding of a strong and manly race, such as can and will work for progress with an energy contrasting strikingly with the relaxing temperament to be found in the tropics. Besides, we know that it is easy to mitigate cold when it is impossible to escape the effects of excessive heat. Man is better built to face the low temperatures of the North than the debilitating fevers of the South."

TO FIND THE MAGNETIC POLE.

THAT the magnetic needle does not point exactly to the north is now known by every schoolboy. Moreover, it is generally understood that the point toward which it is directed is not stationary, but moves slowly about. Altho no one has yet reached the geographical pole, one explorer has stood directly on the magnetic pole—at least on the spot occupied by it for the moment. Another attempt to reach it is now to be made by a Norwegian named Amundsen, regarding whose expedition and the expeditions of his predecessors the New York *Tribune* speaks editorially as follows (June 21):

"Altho experts in terrestrial magnetism have been able to make fairly trustworthy guesses about the American magnetic pole, only one previous effort has been made to find it by visitation. The first two expeditions to this part of the world by Sir John Ross were prompted by a desire to find the 'Northwest passage' to India. His third venture, which kept him nearly four years in the Arctic region, beginning with 1829, was a quest for the magnetic pole. His ship was frozen in and abandoned in the Gulf of Boothia. Subsequently, with boats, he worked his way out to Lancaster Sound, where whalers rescued him. Upon his return to England he reported that his dipping-magnets occupied a vertical position when he reached latitude 70° 7′ and longitude 96° 43′ west of Greenwich. He was then upon the peninsula of Boothia Felix. Neumayer, the leading German authority in such matters, and the late Charles A. Schott, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, located the pole in 1890, by computation only, from two to four degrees eastward, in substantially the same latitude as Ross. Owing to their lack of agreement and to the absence of any corroboration, of course those conjectures have little value.

"Amundsen purposes to determine the question with precision by the only method upon which reliance can be placed. Tho he may depart from Ross's program in certain particulars, he will follow the earlier explorer's route up to a certain point. He intends to leave Baffin's Bay by way of Lancaster Sound and to push westward along the seventy-third parallel of latitude. When his work is finished he may be able to continue in the same general direction as far as Bering Strait and then come southward. The essential features of the enterprise are, however, that he will make magnetic and meteorological observations, and has food enough to last three or four years."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

OFFICE OF NICOTIN IN THE TOBACCO PLANT.

THE significance of the presence of nicotin in tobacco has recently been investigated by an Italian botanist, G. Albo, of the Palermo Botanical Gardens. He finds that this alkaloid, instead of being a waste-product, as has been supposed, is really a food, having an important part to play in the nutrition of the plant. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (June 20):

"M. Albo has already solved a similar question in relation to the presence of colchicin in the various species of colchicum. He has reached the conclusion that colchicin is by no means a waste-substance, a product of disassimilation, but rather a nitrogenized substance that has, like other reserve food-substances, a part to play in the phenomena of nutrition and formation of the plant. His conclusion is the same as regards the nicotin in tobacco. This alkaloid also is a food; nicotin serves, directly or indirectly, to nourish the plant, instead of being a residue or waste-product. Nicotin is not found in the seeds of tobacco. But we find there a substance soluble in alcohol, which gives with sulfuric acid. . . . reactions similar to those of solanin [the poison of the deadly nightshade]. Now we know, through an old observation of Kletznisky, that we may obtain nicotin by reducing solanin. This solanin of the seed disappears during germination and is employed to nourish the buds; it has quite disappeared in the fully developed plants and is not found at all, while nicotin is present. The total quantity of this varies according to the conditions of the plant and its treatment. If, for example, we cut off the tops of a stalk of tobacco to prevent flowering, we see that the proportion of nicotin increases considerably. It becomes almost thrice as great as in normal conditions during flowering. This is due, according to the Italian experimenter, to the fact that, normally, there is a migration of nicotin from the plant toward the seeds, which nicotin is there transformed into another substance, more complex perhaps, and more effective as a reserve—either solanin or some related substance. Thus we understand the influence exerted by the destruction of the flowers; the nicotin that would have been accumulated and transformed in the needs is now obliged to remain in the plant and becomes there more abundant."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

How Deep Do Whales Dive?—Both whalers and naturalists have usually held that when whales "sound," they descend to great depths. One writer on the subject estimates that the larger members of the group dive fully a thousand yards. In a memoir published in Belgium, and noted recently in *Knowledge* (July), Dr. Racovitza challenges this belief, and states that, in his opinion, one hundred yards is the maximum depth to which any whale can dive, and that many species can not reach anything like that limit. Says the writer:

"Why should whales want to go to such depths? All whales sound for the purpose of obtaining food; and in the profound darkness of one thousand yards what food could they get? Those species which feed on animalcules might perhaps obtain what they want. But how about the species which feed on fishes and cuttles? At a depth of a thousand yards they certainly could not use their eyes to detect non-luminous species, and we have no evidence whatever that they feed on the self-luminous deep sea-fish and cuttles (if indeed there be any of the latter). On the contrary, the available evidence indicates that they feed on ordinary light-dwelling fishes and cuttles which live in much shallower zones. But this is not all. It is known that the effects of a pressure of more than three atmospheres proves fatal to human life, and altho we may believe that whales can stand treble this pressure, or nine atmospheres, which would occur at about ninety yards' depth, is it conceivable that they could resist the effect of ten times the latter pressure, or ninety atmospheres? Moreover, does it seem possible that a whale, whose body is only slightly heavier than water at ordinary pressure, could exert the muscular force necessary to propel that body to a depth of a thousand yards?"

Dr. Racovitza contends further that whales never sleep. One of his arguments is that individuals will follow a ship for days, which they could not well do while asleep.

An Uncalled-for Electric Machine.—A curious electrical phenomenon was recently observed in a manufactory of paraffin paper, according to *Cosmos* (June 27). Says this journal:

"The paper is prepared very easily by passing silk paper through liquid paraffin. To do this on a large scale and continuously, a roll of paper is placed on a revolving bobbin near a bath of paraffin. The paper, unrolling, goes through the bath and then rises to a stretching-cylinder after passing between two drying surfaces that remove the excess of paraffin by friction. Then it moves for some distance horizontally and is finally rolled on a bobbin similar to that from which it started.

"Now since this apparatus has been installed, the workmen who have passed near the band of paraffined paper have felt electric shocks, their hair has risen up on their heads, and they could draw sparks with the finger from the bobbin on which the paper was rolled.

"It was thus seen that the whole apparatus formed a huge electric machine in which static electricity was developed by the continual rubbing of the drying surfaces on the paraffined faces of the paper. Recently, to do away with the inconveniences of this undesirable production of electricity, a metallic point connected with the base of the machine has been placed where the paper issues from the dryer, and thus the electric fluid has been drawn off."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"AN effective design to prevent horses running away has been patented by a Nebraskan," says *The American Inventor*. "With this device the driver or rider has only to pull a cord lying parallel to the reins and a bellows-like curtain is drawn over both eyes to shut out the sight completely. In this condition the animal can only stand and tremble until the object causing the fright has passed, when the curtain is lifted by releasing the cord and the horse travels on as before. The curtain is housed in a small semicircular leather casing just above the eyes and the operating-cords are inserted in the bit-rings before passing back with the reins."

THE using of electric light in bath-rooms, either public or private, so it is asserted by an English engineer, is dangerous in many cases. Writing to *The Government Gazette* he says that "the electric-light switches most usually employed have brass covers and brass knobs, and it is quite possible that this metal work may be in unsuspected contact with the electric supply wires. In such a case a person standing on a dry wooden floor, and using the switch, would not notice any defect, but any one in the act of taking a bath, or standing with bare feet on a wet or metallic floor, and attempting to turn on the light, would receive a very severe shock which would probably prove fatal even at the comparatively low pressure of 220 volts."

M. SANTOS DUMONT'S experiments in aerial navigation in Paris during the past fifteen days have attracted public attention. A Paris correspondent to *Nature* (London) says: "M. Dumont was seen flying over the Longchamps Hippodrome when the race was actually going on; at another time he went to his private residence in the Champs Elysées, left his balloon to the care of his assistants, who had followed his aerial track in an automobile, took his customary breakfast, and returned to the balloon-shed near Puteaux Gate, in the Bois de Boulogne. On another occasion he sailed from the Puteaux Gate to Bagatelle, where he landed during a parade. But the area of his promenades is very limited, and sometimes the balloon has to be carried by hand for a part of the way; so it is not possible to say if M. Santos-Dumont has really improved his speed and stability." The daily press of July 14 announces that M. Dumont appeared above the Longchamps race-course during the fêtes of that day and saluted President Loubet by blowing his whistle and by a salvo of revolver shots.

A NEW duty of the scientific housewife, according to Mary Moulton Smith, is to see that the members of her family receive the various elements of food in their proper proportions. "Before the breakfast has been prepared," she says, "or after it has been served and eaten, the housewife should add up the different amounts of proteid, fat, and carbohydrate found in the foods. In the evening you can find out whether you have taken too much of one kind of food or not enough of another." A writer in the Chicago *Tribune* comments on this in verse in the following fashion:

Mother's slow at figures, but she always has to count
The proteids to see that we secure the right amount.
She keeps a pad of paper and a pencil near the sink,
And estimates our victuals—all the things we eat or drink.
She lists our carbohydrates and she scribbles down the fat,
And our specific gravity—she always watches that.

Mother's slow at figures, but she wants to do her best.
She's listening to the lectures until she is possessed
Of scientific demons and a regulating-card—
And while she chews her pencil all the eggs are boiling hard.
She gets bewildered with it, and she has to balance up,
And the coffee is so sturdy that it almost cracks the cup.

Mother's slow at figures—so our breakfast's always late;
The proteids and the hydrates make the task for her too great.
We never get a luncheon, for she figures on till noon,
And finds we've overdone it, and that almost makes her swoon.
Mother's tabulating every pennyweight we eat—
Except the meals we smuggle from the restaurant down the street.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RELIGIOUS BELIEF AND RACE SUICIDE.

RELIGION has a direct bearing upon the question of race suicide, according to the positive assertion of *Federation*, organ of the federation of churches and Christian organizations in New York city. After consideration of comprehensive statistics of the number of children in Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Hebrew families, as shown in returns from an assembly district fairly representative of New York's densely populated quarter, our authority as far back as 1900 reached certain conclusions which it now feels obliged to repeat and confirm as follows:

"The average number of children in the Protestant families is 1.85, in the Roman Catholic 2.03, and in the Hebrew 2.54 children. This in itself would not prove that Protestantism, in the Fourteenth Assembly District, is likely to have a smaller increase, through the birth-rate, than is Roman Catholicism; or that the growth of the Hebrew population of New York through the birth-rate will make a rapid advance on both Protestantism and Roman Catholicism; but . . . there is no doubt that this statistical induction is true. It should be noticed that only 16.6 per cent. of the Hebrews are without children, whereas 28.3 per cent. of the Protestants are without children. It should be noticed that six times as many Hebrew families have nine children as have the Protestant families; and that for every Protestant family with eight children there are proportionately four Hebrew, and twice as many with seven children. . . . It appears that the proportion of Protestant families with but one or two children is larger than that of the Hebrew families with one or two children.

"Among the several Protestant communions there are several whose average of children is higher than the Roman Catholic average, notably the Episcopalian and Presbyterian; but, excepting the Free Methodist, there is not a single Protestant communion in which the average is as high as the Hebrew. This tends to confirm the induction above stated, for it is not likely that fifteen Protestant communions should each show an average lower than the Hebrew, unless there is something in the genius of the Hebrew household traditions which is favorable to fecundity as compared with the tendencies of modern Protestantism. A Spencerian sociologist might approve of this expression of 'individuation,' but when it is noticed that the unclassified Protestant average is lower than the entire Protestant average, and that the unspecified and agnostic averages are yet lower, a Christian student of the kingdom of which the child is the type may well ask whither Protestantism is tending. It is clear, at any rate, so far at least as the Fourteenth Assembly District is concerned, that Protestantism's probabilities of growth through birth-rate are much lower than the Hebrew, and the fact that the leading Protestant communion of the district, the Lutheran, has but 1.74 children per family, as against 2.03 children in the Roman Catholic families, shows that the district is not a hopeful nursery for New York's future Protestantism."

But *Federation* warns us against a too literal interpretation of these percentages, because an enlargement of the area of investigation introduces other factors of importance. Nevertheless, "Roman Catholics are probably less guilty of race suicide than Protestants or agnostics." Further:

"It will be found that, as a rule, the unspecified Protestant families have a higher average of children than the families which, while unwilling to call themselves agnostics, are not even willing to call themselves Protestants; and that, in turn, the average among the agnostic families is lower than among the indefinitely Protestant families and considerably lower than the Protestant average as a whole.

"The writer is clearly aware that certainty concerning these inferences would be justifiable only after the age classification of the mothers of the various groups and the statistics of deceased children had entered into the study. But he believes, and believes beyond a peradventure, that religion has more to do with the birth-rate, and especially with fecundity, than statistical writers have been wont to concede. Professor Mayo-Smith says, for instance: 'The great religious confessions show no differences. We have about the same birth-rate in a Catholic country like Italy as in a Protestant country like Prussia. Where both religions are represented in the same country, as in Germany, no difference is visible.' M. Léroy-Beaulieu says, on the other hand: 'A low birth-rate goes hand-in-hand with high wages and the spread of education, and appears to be particularly associated with democratic aspirations, and *still more with a lessening of religious belief on the part of the people.*'"

PASSIVE RESISTANCE IN ENGLAND.

PREDICTIONS of serious troubles to come in England when the so-called "passive-resistance" movement is fairly under way are made by Rev. C. Silvester Horne in an article printed by *The Outlook* (New York). Mr. Horne is the chairman of the London Congregational Union, has been pastor of the Kensington Congregational Church, and has lately accepted a call to the Central Hall, formerly known as Whitefield's Tabernacle. From the first he has prominently identified himself with that "passive resistance" which is one of the most notable outcomes of England's hotly disputed Education Act. In his *Outlook* article Mr. Horne says:

"It is safe to say that during the next six months there will be interesting and exciting developments. Rumors have already gone abroad that the Government will proclaim the Passive Resistance League and prohibit public meetings under its auspices. It is even reported that criminal prosecution will be established and that some non-conformist leaders will suffer. One thing, however, is certain. The conscience and reason of the country are against the Government and behind the free churches. A new feature in the agitation was seen in the enormous demonstration in Hyde Park against the bill for London. Non-conformity and the working classes made a great fighting alliance. Not far short of a quarter of a million people acclaimed the speakers and cheered enthusiastically the most uncompromising sentiments. The Government, in carrying out the clerical policy, has overreached itself. It has legislated what it can not administer; and it seems probable that we shall witness another demonstration of the fact that no act can be operative that has not the moral convictions of the people behind it."

The Passive Resistance League, Mr. Horne tells us, has an executive composed of well-known leaders of the English free churches. "Eminent counsel have given it as their opinion that this organized resistance to the act brings the members of the league within the law relating to conspiracy and exposes them to criminal prosecution. It has made no difference. Branches of the league have been formed in all parts of the country; at the present time over two hundred are in existence, and the work of enrolment is going on quietly but rapidly." The writer gives his personal estimate of all these proceedings thus:

"As soon as the Education Bill of 1902 was introduced, the non-conformists protested that a new church-rate was being levied under the guise of an education-rate. The reason for this was that the schools of the Church of England were now to be put upon the rates, and yet were to remain under denominational management. Our contention has hitherto been that as soon as an institution becomes a state institution it must cease to be sectarian. This invaluable constitutional principle has now been ignored. The non-conformist ratepayer will pay his money to Church of England schools, and will lose his ancient privilege of controlling the expenditure of his own money. American readers should understand that in eight thousand parishes in England and Wales there is only one public elementary school available in each parish, and that that school is under Church of England auspices, and that all children in the parish are by law compelled to attend it. The non-conformist therefore asserts that the new education-rate is worse than the old church-rate. The old church-rate went to keep up the parish church, but at least the non-conformist was not compelled to attend the parish church. The new education-rate goes to support a sectarian school, and non-conformist children are compelled to attend this school. To understand the intensity of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the free-church opposition to this new system, something must be known of the social and religious conditions which prevail to-day in many parts of England. The power of the Established Church in thousands of parishes is almost absolute. The squire of the parish, who probably owns most of the land, expects his tenant to be loyal to the Church of England; and multitudes of laborers and small shopkeepers are given to understand that their very livelihood depends on their conformity to the will of the squire and the parson. The latter is very usually, nowadays, what is known as high church. The old priestly notion of the ministry has been revived with great success. He repudiates the name Protestant. He regards the non-conformist as a schismatic and a heretic, and the children of non-conformists as proper subjects for his priestly influence. Even *The Pilot*, which is an Anglican weekly paper of conspicuous moderation and great influence due to its statesmanlike opinions, declares that if the Church of England is to be re-Protestantized ten thousand clergymen must be turned out. These men are interested in the movement for reunion with Rome, and their teaching is hardly distinguishable from that of Rome. The schools which these men manage are the most valuable instrumentality they possess for proselytizing young England. Backed up, therefore, by the social influence of the squirearchy, they are able to make the position of the independent non-conformist almost intolerable. He may be strong enough to take his own line so far as worshiping at a non-conformist chapel is concerned, but when he sees his own children's minds set against him and the faith he holds most dear, he is driven to the verge of rebellion. So that when now he is required not only to expose his children to this peril, but to pay his rate that they may be seduced from their principles, he is astonishing the Government by asserting flatly that he will not pay, but will suffer loss of goods or even imprisonment."

CARDINAL VAUGHAN.

His recent death deprives the English of representation in the coming Conclave.

Mr. Horne thus states his conviction that the support of denominational schools out of the public funds has brought about an imposition of religious tests as a qualification for public office:

"The grievance is further greatly aggravated by the fact that in these church schools which are now to be entirely supported by public funds no non-conformist can be a head teacher. To the power of the clergy is to be added the sectarian influence of the principal teacher. Thus a further difficulty is placed in the way of the non-conformist who desires to be loyal to the law of the land and at the same time to his own principles. We never expected to see, in any period of reaction, the reimposition of religious tests in any branch of the civil service. The payment of a rate that our children may be proselytized at the expense of their parents, and schools supported from the principal teacherships in which all people holding our convictions are expressly excluded, is to thousands of non-conformists a moral impossibility."

Commenting editorially upon all these things *The Outlook* says:

"The bill violates what they believe to be a constitutional principle in England, as it certainly is in this country—that men shall not be taxed to support a religious propaganda which violates their own conscience. Practically the educational system of England is put under the control of the Church of England, while it is to be supported by men of all churches. The difference between the non-conformists and a very considerable section of the Church of England is not less radical than the difference between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism. We do not say that it is the same; we do say that it is not less radical. . . . If any large proportion of influential non-conformists join in this movement, if they have enough of the spirit of Hampden and of Cromwell to see their property despoiled and to suffer, if need be, imprisonment for their convictions, they will certainly win in the end. The majority in England will not attempt the impossible task of indicting a large, influential, and entirely respectable portion of the community as criminals for refusing to cooperate in a movement which directly concerns their home, and which is against not only their judgment but their conscience."

CARDINAL VAUGHAN.

TRIBUTES to the character and influence of the late Cardinal Vaughan, head of the Roman Catholic communion in England, have been numerous in the press of all the English-speaking nations. *The Outlook* (New York) thinks it is too soon to estimate accurately the value of his life-work as a whole, but the New York *Sun* applies the term "successful" to his policy in general. From the last-named paper we quote:

"Cardinal Vaughan belonged to the aristocratic circle of English Catholics, and his disposition as an ecclesiastic was not conciliatory. He was always uncompromising in his allegiance to his church and its doctrine. The attempt of Anglican ritualists to get a footing for negotiations for union with Rome by obtaining papal recognition of the validity of their ministerial orders received no countenance from him. He demanded, as his church demands, absolute submission to the papacy, and would yield nothing to the ritualists, in whose ability, under any circumstances, to carry with them to Rome any considerable part of their followers he never had any faith. He would have them come in no other way than that followed by Newman and Manning, or by individual conversion and submission.

"Compared with these two great English cardinals, Cardinal Vaughan must be put on a lower intellectual level, but he was of great strength of character and bold in the positions he took and maintained. He has died at a time when the ritualist movement in the Church of England has gone so far Romeward in its essential doctrine and spirit that the revolt of Anglican Protestantism against it has become bitter; but meanwhile the Roman Catholic Church seems to be steadily strengthening its position in England, for the very reason that it refuses to recognize any priestly authority in ritualism. It may be said, therefore, that the uncompromising policy of Cardinal Vaughan, tho often criticized, has been practically successful. Moreover, it has had the unreserved support of the Vatican."

The following from the London *Spectator*, is fairly characteristic of English secular press opinion:

"Sprung from an ancient Welsh family which had never become Protestant, he was from early years destined for the priesthood, he spent much of his youth as a missionary in South America, and it was not till he was forty that he accepted the Roman Catholic bishopric of Salford. He there, however, made a reputation for energy, administrative ability, and effective, tho not brilliant, oratory which marked him out as the next Archbishop of Westminster. He was accordingly appointed on Cardinal Manning's death, and thenceforward he ruled his coreligionists with a strong hand. In all controversies he maintained the position of his church with something of hauteur, never flinching, as we have had repeated occasion to remark, from the defense of doctrines least acceptable to Protestants. He had little of the democratic sympathies professed by his predecessor, holding, indeed, the Conservative opinions of the English squirearchy; but he gave great offense to Roman Catholics as well as to Protestants by his attitude on the death of Queen Victoria. He was not, we think very popular in his own communion; but he was a brave man, who acted in a straight way upon such light as he had. He was very successful in raising money for ecclesiastical objects, and his successor, who it is said will probably be Dr. Gasquet, head of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the English Benedictines, will find it difficult to carry on all his work."

But *The New Century* (Washington), an influential Roman Catholic paper, observes, in the course of its editorial estimate: "When a prelate of the position of the late Cardinal Vaughan dies, it is the fashion to exalt him to the skies. The Archbishop of Westminster has been dead scarce a week and already he is acclaimed the superior of Wiseman and Manning. How false and unworthy such praise is!" And with reference to the excommunication of the late St. George Mivart by Cardinal Vaughan the same paper says:

"The case of the late St. George Mivart saddens the thinking man who, remembering this, regrets that the just are sometimes lacking in that sympathy which is the halo of charity. The senile utterances of one of the finest minds of the nineteenth century were used for its own destruction—used justly, no doubt—but at what a horrible sacrifice! The defense of Cardinal Vaunghan in this matter is a defense which requires no argument. His admirers make it an apologia rather than a defense; and we are content to leave it so. But, if ever a matter was badly handled since the muddle about Savonarola and Galileo, the affair of St. George Mivart was badly handled."

The Roman Catholic authority we are quoting sees in the antecedents of the late cardinal some explanation of his traits. Thus:

"Perhaps from the fact that his life had been narrowed by the circumstances of his education apart from the great English public schools, he never showed himself equal to the broad treatment of the modern developments of thought. He did not seem to recognize that he was in a day of change, and that the church herself —'All things to all men'—is blessing and guiding legitimate changes in the modes of the intellect. The Tory Catholic in England is, as a rule, unfit for the management of great affairs. He has lived for too many years in the same atmosphere. He is as helpless in view of great public questions as is the royalist of France. He is not yet outside of the shadow of the penal laws. He lives among his 'cousins'—the result of constant intermarriages for the last four hundred years. He has all the superstitions of his caste. And do what he will, say what he will, the results of modern democracy are to him the work of the devil. It will take another generation, in the warmth of modern English tolerance of all religions, to give the scions of the old English families the virility to meet and the power to use for good the springs of the new movements."

"In one respect," notes *The Catholic Standard and Times* (Philadelphia) in its editorial on the late cardinal, "his influence was a power for Catholic disseverance instead of Catholic unity. He was an opponent of the Irish national sentiment, and an active one, and he was the means of leading the sentiment of aristocratic Catholicity in England into a channel of bitter hostility toward the just claims of the race to whose zeal and constancy British Catholicism is mainly indebted for the fact that the lamp of Catholic faith is still burning there. . . . Yet he turned, in his hour of need, to the Irish members of Parliament for help when he wanted their votes to get the Education Bill passed, and with characteristic Irish magnanimity his appeal was responded to."

THE ELIZABETHAN DEVIL.

THE Elizabethan mind apprehended the devil with a vividness that has a psycho-religious interest, so Dr. Felix E. Schelling, of the University of Pennsylvania, thinks. He deals with the subject in *Modern Philology* (University of Chicago), and the intellectual and religious background upon which the Elizabethan devil stood out is thus described by him:

"The Elizabethan attitude toward the world that lies beyond,

The Devil Tempting a Knight.

St. Anthony and the Devil.

Hell-Mouth and Chained Devil.

Hell-Mouth in a Wood-Cut of the Reformation.

A Twelfth Century Print.

A French Representation.

The Devil Guarding a Hoard.

The so-called "Luther's Devil."

Typical Devil of the Stage.

Anti-Christ, "that man of Sin."

THE ELIZABETHAN DEVIL AND HIS FORERUNNERS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

push forward the barriers of human knowledge as we may, was very different from our own. Before what Arthur Hugh Clough wittily called 'the supreme bifurcation,' the Elizabethan never paused in modern puzzled, agnostic doubt, but confidently chose his horn of the dilemma and cheerfully suffered his tossing or goring as the case might be. Astrologers, alchemists, and wise-women flourished and grew rich on the ignorance and credulity of their dupes; tellers of fortunes, mixers of philters, finders of hidden treasure and lost articles by divination prospered alike. Many, like Owen Glendower, could 'call spirits from the vasty deep,' and 'command the devil'; and few there were, like Hotspur, to question, 'Will they come when you do call for them?' Nor were these superstitions confined to the ignorant and the vulgar. The Earl of Leicester consulted the celebrated astrologer Doctor Dee as to the auspicious day on which to hold the coronation of Queen Elizabeth. Excellent Reginald Scot, altho he humanely wrote a very long book to display the shallowness of the evidence on which witches were convicted, did not venture to deny the existence of witchcraft. Even Lord Bacon, who incredulously doubted the Copernican system of astronomy, shared with his royal master King James a belief in many of the popular superstitions of his day. In an environment such as this, the supernatural as a dramatic motive may be assumed to have had a sanction and a potency well-nigh inconceivable to-day."

The writer intimates that there was a certain lack of dignity in "the medieval conception of hoofed and horned deviltry" as seen on the Elizabethan stage, but he thinks it was superior in some respects to "grotesque Teutonic diablerie." To-day, however, the Elizabethan devil is unreal. "The story of Faustus revolves about the daring compact with the father of evil and its terrible fruit; the characters, save for the writhing and tortured protagonist and the supernatural ministers to his ambition and his fate, seem thin and unreal, as the daylight seems unreal after a night of fever and anguish." The attraction of the Elizabethan mind toward the devil has produced some of the most striking things in drama. We quote again:

"The supernatural first entered the English drama as an artistic motive with the advent of 'Faustus.' Of the origins of this world-story, of Marlowe's immediate source and the probable date of the earliest performance of his well-known play there is no need here to speak. 'Of all that [Marlowe] hath written for the stage,' wrote Edward Philips, 'his Doctor Faustus hath made the greatest noise.' And its many editions and alterations for revival point to its having been one of the most popular dramas of its day. As we have it, 'The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus' is little more than a succession of scenes void of continuity or cohesion except for the unity of the main figure and the unrelenting progress of the whole toward the overwhelming catastrophe. Moreover, this fragment—for the play is little more—is disfigured and disgraced by the interpolation of scenes of clownage and ribaldry which, in view of the strictures enunciated in the famous prolog of 'Tamburlaine' as to 'such conceits as clownage keeps in pay,' and the apology of the printer in the preface of that play, it is impossible to believe that Marlowe wrote. And yet, broken torso that it is, there is a grandeur beyond mere description in this conception of the lonely, grace-abandoned scholar, in whom the promptings of remorse alone betray the touch of human weakness, whose inordinate desire for power and knowledge, rather than mere gratification of appetite, have impelled to the signing of his terrible compact with the Evil One, and whose mortal agonies have in them a dignity which not even the medieval conception of hoofed and horned deviltry could destroy. Perilous is the practise of the art of comparison, and yet, when all has been said, there remains an impassioned reserve, a sense of mastery and a poignancy of feeling about this battered fragment of the old Elizabethan age that I find not in the grotesque Teutonic *diablerie*, the symbolical esthetics, even in the consummate art, wisdom, and philosophy of Goethe's 'Faust.'"

PROFESSOR DOUMERGUE, acting for the Historical Society of Geneva, recently determined the exact locality in the suburb Champel of that city, where Michael Servet was burned at the stake for heresy. A tablet is to be placed there bearing the following inscription: "We, the revering and grateful sons of Calvin, our great reformer, condeming an error which was an error of the times, and the faithful adherents of the principle of freedom of conscience, according to the true teachings of the Reformation and of the Gospel, have here erected this memorial of atonement on the 27th of October, 1903. On the 27th of October, 1553, died at the stake in Champel, Michael Servet, of Villanuova, in Arragonia, born on the 27th of September, 1511."

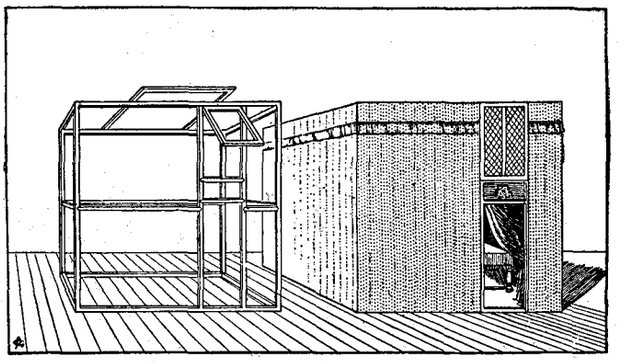
HOW A POPE IS ELECTED.

ELABORATE precautions characterize the election of a supreme pontiff by the College of Cardinals. The precautions begin with the formal verification of the death of the Pope. The Camerlengo, or Chamberlain, of the Holy Roman Church, who is president of a small executive council appointed by the cardinals to administer affairs immediately after the death of the Pope, goes with other prelates to the death-chamber and taps the brow of the deceased three times with a small silver hammer, calling him each time by his Christian name. Receiving no reply, he proclaims the death and takes possession of the Fisherman's ring, which he breaks afterward at the first meeting of the Sacred College.

These and the subsequent ceremonies are described in *The London Magazine* by W. J. Wintle, in an article which, it is stated, "has been read and approved by one of the highest Roman Catholic authorities in England." Mr. Wintle's description proceeds as follows:

"The very name Conclave—derived as it is from *clavis*, a key—suggests an assembly with locked doors. Privacy and security from outside interference are of the first importance in the election of a pope. The assembled cardinals are strictly enclosed until their deliberations result in an election.

"This practise dates from the latter part of the thirteenth century when the cardinals assembled at Viterbo after the death of Clement IV. and deliberated for two years and a half without coming to any decision. The people then locked them up in the bishop's palace for some weeks, but as this resulted in nothing, they proceeded to take off the roof and to limit the food of their



VOTING CELLS.

Compartments of this design will be erected for the accommodation of each Cardinal and his attendant during the coming Conclave at the Vatican.

eminences to bread and water. The cardinals then appointed a small committee to elect a pope, and thus the business was brought to a satisfactory conclusion by the election of Gregory X.

"The Conclave is now held in the Vatican, tho the cardinals are empowered to assemble elsewhere if they think fit. Several large suites of apartments are allotted for the accommodation of the cardinals and their attendants, who, together with a large staff of Conclavists or officials employed in various ways, are shut in by a door which bears four locks; two on the inside, the keys of which are kept by the Cardinal Camerlengo, and two on the outside, which are controlled by the marshal, Prince Chigi.

"The rooms are divided by temporary partitions into cells for the cardinals, each cell having an outer apartment, which is occupied by a chaplain or other attendant. When it is remembered that a large number of persons are thus enclosed—in 1878 there were nearly two hundred and fifty—it will be apparent that the task of housing them all is no light one. . . . . .

"On the day for opening the Conclave a mass of the Holy Ghost is sung in St. Peter's, a sermon preached, and the cardinals enter the Vatican in solemn procession. The *Veni Creator* is sung, and they then take the oath to observe the apostolic constitutions, after which they go to their cells, which are assigned to them by lot. All the other Conclavists then take oath not to meddle in the election nor reveal any secrets that may come to their knowledge.

"Later in the evening the bell rings, and the order, '*Extra*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

omnes!'—'all outside!'—is given, after which the door is locked by the Camerlengo from within and the marshal from without. The Camerlengo and three other cardinals then make a tour of inspection throughout the building to see that everything is in order and that no strangers are present.

"The door of the Conclave is that of the *Sala Regia*, at the top of the marshal's staircase. All other doors giving access to that part of the Vatican have been previously walled up. Beside this door are four turns, similar to those sometimes seen in the walls of kitchens, through which correspondence and food are passed. One of these turns is closely guarded by bishops, another by prothonotaries, the remaining two being in charge of prelates of the papal tribunals.

"The cardinals are at liberty to receive letters on personal or family matters, but not communications bearing upon the election. To insure the observance of this rule all correspondence passing through the turns, either from within or without, is read by the guardians, unless it is marked 'Private,' in which case it goes direct to the secretary of the Conclave, and is read by the chiefs of orders—certain cardinals who are responsible for the direction of each day's business—who, if they think fit, may read it to the whole college.

"Newspapers and books are admitted without restriction, and a cardinal may go to the turn to speak to any one, but only in the presence of its guardians.

"Should a cardinal arrive after the Conclave has assembled, he has the right of admission, and the marshal without communicates with the Camerlengo within, and arranges a convenient time for the door to be unlocked. The new arrival is met by the whole College, who have assembled in the Royal Hall to welcome him, and advantage is taken of the open door to admit fresh Conclavists and any articles that may be needed, as well as to pass out any one who through ill health or other reason finds it necessary to leave the Conclave.

"The door can also be opened to allow a sick cardinal to pass out, but he is not allowed to reenter. Owing to the age and infirmities of many members of the Sacred College, it is not uncommon for some of them to be taken ill, especially in the case of a protracted Conclave in the unhealthy months of the summer, when malaria is apt to be prevalent in Rome. Occasionally cardinals have died in the Conclave.

"The day's routine is almost monastic in its regularity. The first day of the Conclave begins with the Community Mass at eight o'clock, in the Pauline Chapel. This mass is celebrated by the dean or senior cardinal, and at it all the members of the Sacred College communicate. Afterward they return to their cells to take the morning collation.

"On all other days, each cardinal says mass in his cell at whatever time suits him best, but all who are not unwell assist also at the Community Mass, which is said every morning by the bishop-sacristan. At its close all proceed to the hall of election, where the morning voting takes place.

"About noon, all return to their cells, where dinner is served separately to each, and the short siesta, common in southern countries, follows. After this those who feel disposed take exercise in the corridors or pay visits to each other's cells, until three or four o'clock, when all assemble for the afternoon scrutiny. This is followed by transaction of the miscellaneous business of the Conclave by the various officials, and if anything very important arises a meeting of the College may be held to discuss it.

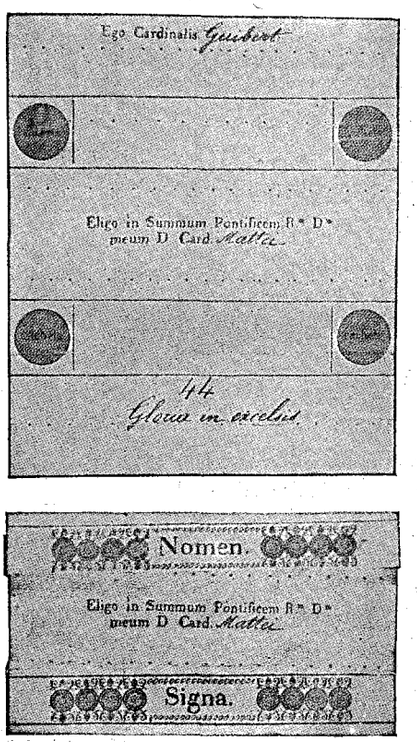
"Toward nine or ten o'clock supper is served, after which the bell rings, and the order '*In cellam, domini*'—'In your cell, my lords'—gives the signal for retiring. But a good deal of visiting from cell to cell goes on, and the Conclavists—who are not always as discreet as their masters—wander freely about the corridors, discussing the affairs of the day. If a cardinal wishes to be alone, his servant places at the door of the cell two bars of wood, somewhat like a St. Andrea's Cross, as a signal that his Eminence is not visible. . . . . .

"There are three methods by which a pope may be elected—those of acclamation, compromise, and scrutiny. In the first case, all the cardinals leave their thrones to do homage to one of their number, who—subject to his own consent—thereby becomes Pope. Here there is absolute unanimity, but no instance of election by acclamation has occurred for about three hundred years.

"The method of compromise is only adopted in the case of an extremely protracted election, when there seems no prospect of a two-thirds majority agreeing upon any one candidate. The cardinals then appoint a small committee to settle the matter, and pledge themselves to accept its decision.

"The usual method is that of scrutiny, or ballot. The rules are that every cardinal present must vote, no one can vote for himself, a two-thirds majority is necessary for an election, and the voting must be absolutely secret.

"It is to secure the last of these conditions that a very ingenious voting paper has been adopted. It is divided into three compartments, in the first of which the cardinal writes his own name, in the second that of the candidate for whom he votes, and in the third a motto and a number.



A CONCLAVE VOTING PAPER.

One picture shows the ballot open and filled out by the voting Cardinal. The other picture shows the ballot as it appears when folded.

"The first and third compartments are then folded twice and sealed down at both sides, so that only the middle compartment can be seen by the scrutineers. The back of the voting paper, behind the spaces for the name and motto of the voter, is covered with fancy printing that the writing may not show through.

"Altho the instructions for filling in, folding, and sealing these voting papers are most clear and precise, a surprising number of mistakes sometimes occur. At the Conclave that elected Leo XIII., several papers at the first scrutiny were rejected because improperly sealed; in the second scrutiny one of them was utterly illegible; and in the third one of the electors was found to have voted for Cardinal Nobody!

"At each assembly of the Conclave, three cardinals are elected as scrutineers, and three as infirmarians. The duty of the latter is to take the votes of any of the cardinals who may be confined to their cells through sickness.

"In voting, the electors in order of seniority go to the altar, where each kneels for a few moments in private prayer. He then rises and holds his voting paper over a large chalice which stands on the altar, and audibly takes oath that he is voting for the man he sincerely believes to be the most suitable; after which he places the paper on the paten and lets it slide into the chalice.

"The next business is to count the votes. The chalice is shaken to mix the papers, which are then counted into a second chalice, in order to see if they correspond in number with the cardinals present. If they do not, they are burnt, and a fresh vote taken. . . . . .

"The votes thus acceded are now added to those previously given, and if no candidate has secured the necessary majority, the papers are mixed with some damp straw and burnt in a small stove, placed in the chapel for this purpose. The appearance of smoke from the flue is the signal to the people outside that the Pope is not yet elected.

"When, either by scrutiny or accession, it appears that some one has received a two-thirds majority of the votes, the papers are recounted, and in various ways examined to see that everything is in order. Should the majority be exactly two thirds of the total vote is recorded, the papers are opened and the names of those voting in the majority examined, in order to make sure that the elected cardinal did not vote for himself.

"If all is proved correct, three cardinals are chosen by lot to act as revisers, and these recount and check the voting papers. When they certify that the Pope is elected, the papers are burnt, but without any damp straw. . . . .

"Later, the election is announced from the balcony of St. Peter's by the senior cardinal deacon, and the new Pope's first public act is to give the apostolic benediction to the city and the world from the loggia of the cathedral."

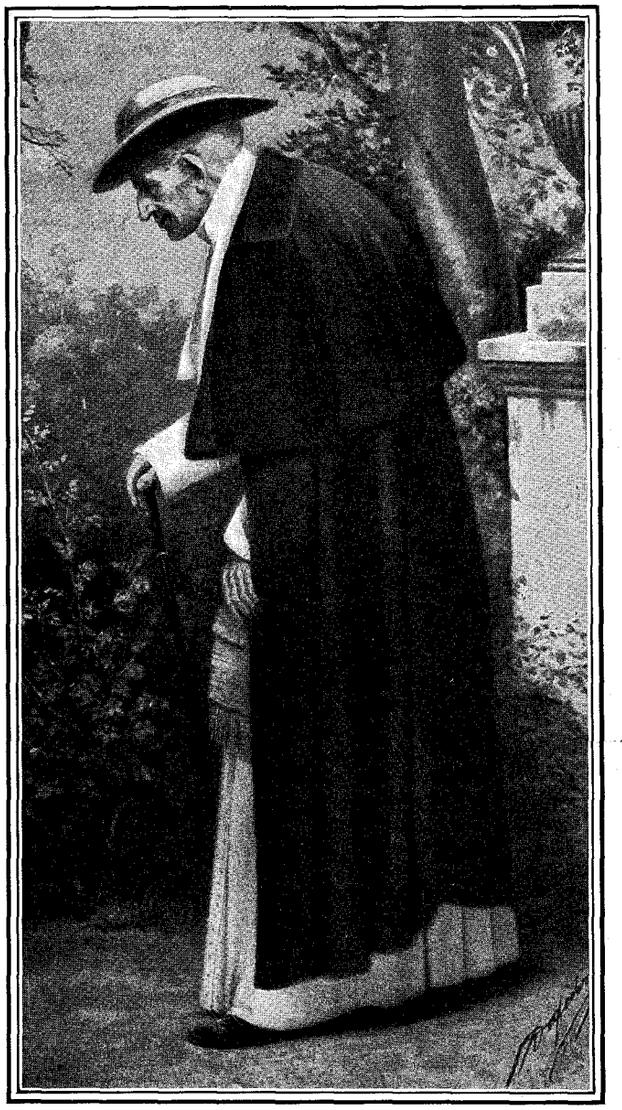
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE SUCCESSOR OF LEO XIII.

TO find the successor of Leo XIII., the Paris *Temps* assures us, there is no necessity whatever of crossing the ocean and securing him in the New World: "The rumor recently circulated that a party was forming with the object of offering the tiara to Cardinal Gibbons caused a smile among the very sacristans of Rome. 'Imagine for a moment,' said one prelate, 'the new American spirit invading the apostolic palace like a tornado! Everything in the apostolic palace is swayed by tradition, ancient custom. Cautious slowness predominates. At the end of eight days the Romans of the Curia would be in open revolt.'" Continuing its reflections, the Paris organ adds:

"Whatever may be wished or said, it is in Italy that the next Pope will have to be sought, and that for a very simple reason. By his recent creations of cardinals, Leo XIII. has given a marked preponderance to the Italians. They form, in comparison with their foreign colleagues, a compact group having all pretty much the same interests to defend. The others, divided by their nationality, can reach any agreement with difficulty, for a German or Austrian cardinal can scarcely have interests in common with a French cardinal or an English-speaking cardinal. Moreover, it is well to remember the old judicial adage, 'the state of the possessor is best.' The Italians have for three centuries had the exclusive privilege of wearing the tiara, and they are not at all disposed to relinquish it as they would inevitably have to do if they allowed a pope to be elected who was not born in the peninsula. There is reason to presume that a foreign pope, whoever he is, would hasten to displace the Italian element in the Sacred College, and thus the exclusive privilege of the Italians would be destroyed.



THE LATE POPE,

Sovereign Pontiff of the Holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic Church, who belied the famous proverb "Non videbis annos Petri" by reigning twenty-five years.

"All prospects in the coming Conclave, therefore, are favorable to the Italian cardinals. At the same time there have been certain changes of view in recent months regarding personalities. It is sufficient to bring a candidacy forward to see it demolished. Opponents hasten to discuss availability and circumstances and to weigh acts and words with the idea of discrediting the candidate. That is what happened to the late Cardinal Parocchi. Fifteen years ago, even ten, he was a formidable candidate for the pontifical throne. The two Vannutellis are in the same position of being too much discussed, with this difference, that there is a dread of the preponderating influence of two brothers, of whom one would assume the political management while the other remained Pope. Both have rendered the church great services and have shown themselves able diplomatists. At one time Leo XIII. himself felt that the elder, Serafino, would be his successor. But the Vannutellis have to encounter the opposition of Cardinal Rampolla, who will certainly support his friend, Cardinal di Pietro, about whom a vaguely prophetic legend has grown. This prince of the church, however, is scarcely known otherwise than as a monk-like recluse, to such an extent does he live in retirement. Favored by his appointment, as cardinal, to the important prefecture of the Congregation of the Council, he never shows himself upon any occasion. Is this modesty or is it policy? He succeeded Rampolla as nuncio to Madrid, and he owes everything to the papal Secretary of State, who is his warm friend. Di Pietro is about seventy-five.

This is also the age of Oreglia di Santo Stefano, dean—not in age but in appointment—of the Sacred College. Energetic in temperament, a gentleman by birth and an experienced diplomatist, Oreglia's career was in the nunciatures. He is the survivor of the cardinals created by Pius IX. Between the dean of the Sacred College and Leo XIII. it can not be said that any sympathy existed. There are even stories of various violent scenes which took place in the Pope's council-room. One day Leo XIII. remarked to him that the Pope could make and unmake cardinals. Oreglia at once replied: 'Let me take my purple off right here,' at the same time making a movement to doff his red robe of ceremony. Leo XIII. fears both him and the men about him. It is understood at the Vatican that it is best not to irritate this Piedmontese, who rallies the sympathies of the opposition about him, altho remaining himself diplomatically correct and never compromising himself by ostensibly displaying a candidacy for the pontifical throne. At the present juncture, however, he is a formidable candidate by reason of the historic fact that after every too extended pontificate a reaction is brought about. In Oreglia is detected the man of this reaction and the able statesman who can observe all forms. The cardinal's seventy-five years are no obstacle. Leo XIII. was sixty-eight when he was elected, and he has reigned a long time. General opinion is in favor of a pontificate of transition and recuperation, not given to political and social adventures, but rather to internal reforms. To many of the cardinals Oreglia seems the right man for such a policy, since he goes about things in a firm and decided fashion without being desirous of playing a Fabian part. Oreglia would be the happy medium. He would be neither too political nor too mystical. The monks of the religious orders always display the latter tendency, and this is what weakens the candidacy of Cardinal Gotti, who within recent months has come much to the front in connection with the law against the religious orders in France.

"Outside of the Curia itself there is Cardinal Svampa, Archbishop of Bologna. But he is often sick. Cardinal Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan, has to his discredit too many conflicts with the government of the Italian kingdom, while his colleague Sarto, Patriarch of Venice, is in the same bad odor. There is some talk of the Archbishop of Benevento, but he is a recent creation, and is only fifty-six. The spirit breathes where it lists, according to Leo XIII., when talking one day about his successor. If men propose, God disposes. All the same, events serve to guide them in their choice and even in the election of a pope, accord-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ing to the theologians, the Holy Ghost acts only in an indirect manner."

The present situation at the Vatican, according to a writer in the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), who devotes much space to an analysis of the crisis brought about by the Pope's illness, must be interpreted in the light of Cardinal Rampolla's influence. "Cardinal Rampolla," asserts this authority, "has constituted himself the guardian of the dignity of the Pope and of the Holy See." We quote further:

"There are certain enigmas connected with the Vatican that history will solve with difficulty. Under Pius IX. everybody was amazed at the enduring character of Cardinal Antonelli's influence. Catholics and liberals, Italians and foreigners, agreed in wondering at Pius IX. and in seeking the reason for the marked ascendency of the papal Secretary of State. One day a Belgian prelate, Monsignor de Merode, who had no lack of candor, said to Pius IX.: 'Holy Father, there was once at the court of Louis XIV. a young lady of aristocratic lineage who became a mother. When her child was spoken of everybody said: "It is her sin."' 'What do you mean with your story of a young lady and her child?' interrupted Pius IX. 'I mean, Holy Father, that it will be said of Cardinal Antonelli some day: "He is the Pope's sin."' History will likewise say of Rampolla: He is Leo XIII.'s sin.

"By what devious methods has this Sicilian, of mediocre qualities, with no political or diplomatic successes to his credit in all the sixteen years of his official tenure, by what method has this secretary of state reached, by what methods does he remain beside, an energetic, liberal, large-minded Pope—he who is the negation of all this—beside a pope whose program is to stretch out a hand to all, while his secretary of state sulks and perpetually runs the risk of quarreling with everybody? Here is the enigma."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND EMPEROR WILLIAM.

"GOD bless President Roosevelt and the United States!" exclaimed Emperor William of Germany in the course of a speech made during the visit of the United States squadron to Kiel. "The extraordinarily appreciative words applied by the Emperor to President Roosevelt will flatter the self-esteem of the man and his nation," declares the *Hamburger Nachrichten;* and in regard to the attentions bestowed upon Admiral Cotton and his officers, the same authority says: "In such things we are certainly ahead of all other nations." The *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten* remarks:

"It is a fact that members of the American Government or its competent ministers did not desire the visit of the American ships to Germany. President Roosevelt had to make a peremptory utterance in order to arrange the matter. It is also a fact that not only the so-called yellow press in the United States attacks Germany and our advancing empire, but we Germans are not loved by many Americans, and our treatment by the Union has not for a long time been very friendly. President Roosevelt therefore deserves many thanks for his correct and friendly demeanor. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Kiel visit will teach us to value one another more and to live more in harmony together. There is certainly no lack of good will and receptivity in Germany, least of all in Emperor William. But permanent and thoroughly friendly relations of harmony can be established only if the good-will and the efforts to that end are mutual."

A different idea of the situation is afforded by the Paris *Temps*, which expresses the opinion that President Roosevelt is embarrassed by the persistence of Emperor William's demonstrations. We quote:

"The President is much occupied in defending himself against the assault of attentions, politenesses, protestations, offers, and vows with which Emperor William is overwhelming him. This sovereign, tho he has too real defects, has not, in spite of an apparent changeableness, the defect of abandoning his undertakings, just as beneath his innumerable uniforms, which he puts on, takes off, and puts on again, he remains always the same Hohenzollern, impressed with a sense of his divine right, and pursuing constantly the same end. Ever since he took it into his head to gain by storm the good graces of the United States he has never given up his plan. He sent his brother, Prince Henry, not to flourish the mailed fist, as in China, but to hold out the velvet-gloved hand. He bestowed upon an embarrassed government and a surprised nation the gift of a statue of Frederick the Great, the realistic monarch whose greatest emotion of surprise would no doubt be occasioned by being called upon to figure—by a posthumous title—as one of the protectors of the new-born independence of the Continental Congress insurgents. He sent to Harvard University a complete collection of reproductions of the medieval architecture

THE IMPERIALISTS.

If only the bubbles do not collide! —*Ulk* (Berlin).

of Germany. Finally, in spite of the evident coolness with which his overtures have been received and of the unpleasantness of having to see the American squadron pay a prior visit to France, he insisted so much that no choice was left but to send Admiral Cotton and his boats to Kiel. The occasion was taken due advantage of. The American sailors have been feasted, toasted. They would have had every button decorated if the law of the republic, which has been original enough to maintain republican austerity in this regard, did not forbid. Telegrams of congratulation have been exchanged across the Atlantic. The official German press gives itself up to the variations ordered on the subject of the friendship between the two great nations. It does not appear that outside of government circles public opinion on either side of the Atlantic is ratifying these effusions. In the United States there are not a few free spirits who are annoyed by all this sound and who say out loud that all this has a bad effect on their nerves."

The American people, declares the *Independance Belge* (Brussels), "find the Emperor charming, but they consider German ambitions in a certain portion of Latin America alarming, and they are suspicious," to which it adds:

"The Emperor's friendship is something, but the American people will never sacrifice the Monroe Doctrine to it. . . . This was plainly seen during the conflict over Venezuela, when public opinion was so aroused in the United States against Germany that there was for a moment a fear that war might break out. The Americans are so convinced that Germany will be their first and most redoubtable enemy in Europe that their great concern is to equal Germany in armed force. Their wish is to develop their navy to such an extent that it can hold its own against the German fleet, and in all the public speeches of public men in the great republic this menace from Germany is a source of persistent preoccupation. The Emperor did not let himself be influenced by these uncordial manifestations, and in the beginning of the present year he invited the American squadron to come to Kiel. . . . We fear

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

these new advances on the part of the Emperor will meet with the fate of the others. Official circles in Washington may be appreciative, but the American people will not respond. Germany is the great commercial competitor of the United States, and Germany wishes to gain a foothold in South America. With their sound common sense the Americans say to themselves that the sudden friendship manifested for them by the Emperor is only interested. Those wonderful men of action attach but slight importance to speeches, and it must be confessed that the conduct of Germany has not always been in harmony with the Emperor's words."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

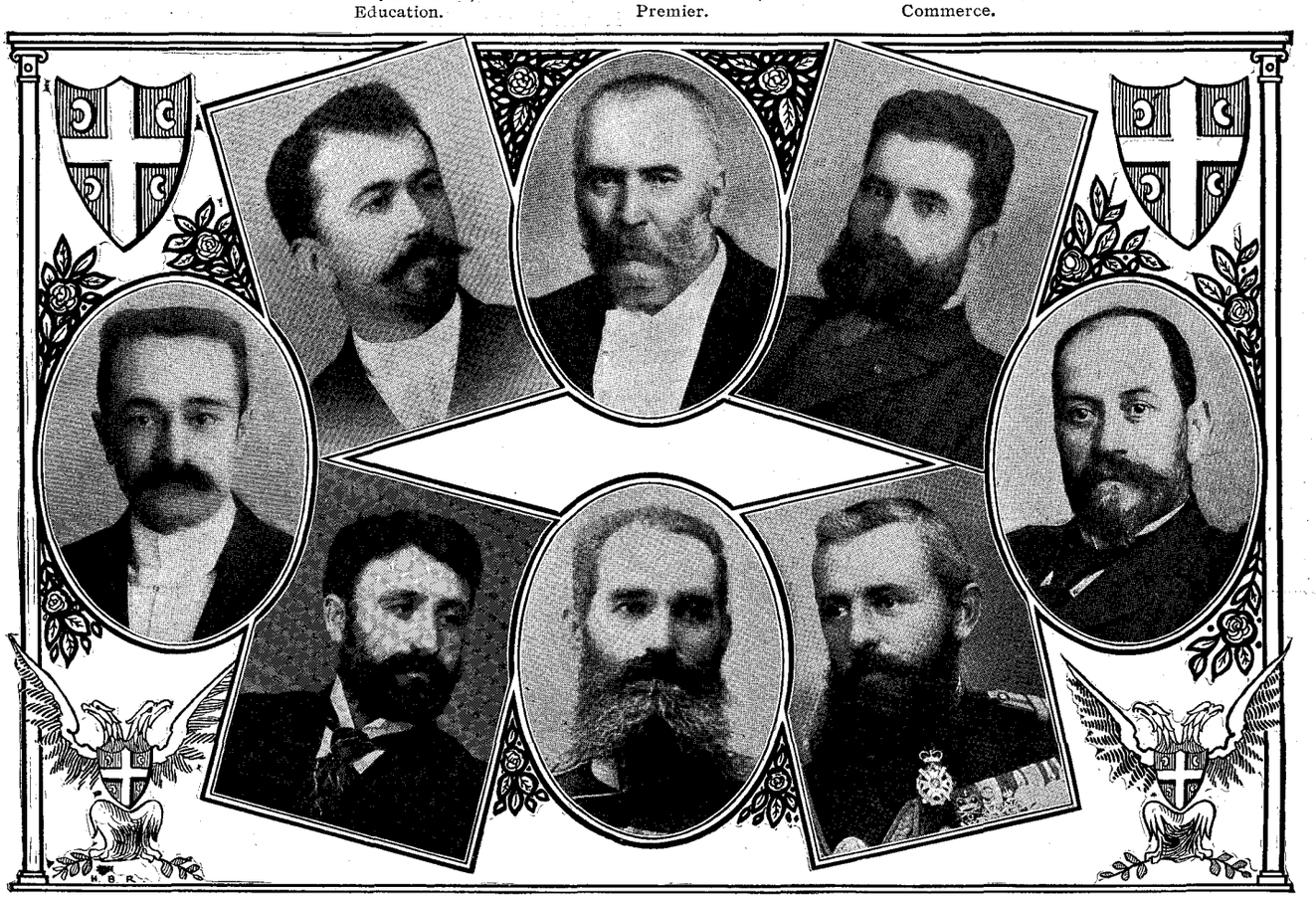
ITALY'S CABINET COMPLICATION.

ABOUT a month ago, the Socialists in the Italian Chamber of Deputies began to make insinuations regarding the conduct of the navy department. Charges of corruption in the award of contracts were openly, altho indefinitely, made, and while certain opposition papers, including the *Perseveranza* (Rome) and the *Popolo Romano*, acquitted Premier Zanardelli of complicity in the irregularities, the matter went so far that Signor Giolitti, Minister of the Interior, resigned because he had failed to control the Socialists, and Admiral Bettolo, Minister of Marine, resigned because, as he put it, he could meet the criticisms of naval policy more independently as a private member of the Chamber. But the King was not pleased to give up his Prime Minister, and Signor Zanardelli is back in office, at least temporarily, and the cabinet confronts important vacancies. The *Journal des Debats* (Paris) thus analyzes the situation:

"In view of the causes that led to the resignation of the Zanardelli ministry, there were two methods of adjusting the crisis. The King could charge the prime minister who resigned with the task of himself forming a new ministry, which would have amounted to a mere reconstruction of the ministry that went out, or he could appeal to another politician, which would have entailed the accession to power of a new Government entirely. The first solution was the more admissible, inasmuch as the Chamber had not withheld its confidence in the ministry as a whole nor in any one of the members taken individually. It is true that, as a result of the debate on the navy and of the demand for an investigation, the majority in favor of the Government had been only 39. But in Italy as elsewhere governments have often been satisfied with even less imposing majorities. It will be admitted that Admiral Bettolo, against whom serious charges had been made, should resign for the sake of prosecuting with greater freedom the Socialist journal *Avanti*, which had inaugurated the campaign against him. The resignation of Signor Giolitti, Minister of the Interior, is likewise intelligible, altho in a less degree, because he saw the downfall of the alliance with the left and the extreme left which he considered the foundation of the existing Government. But these resignations did not necessarily involve those of the whole cabinet, because it still had a majority of 39 votes. This explains the fact that the King at first thought of a reconstruction of the departed ministry, the more so as the vote of the Chamber —the result of a combination of the Socialists and the Sonnino and Rudini Conservatives—had no other thing in common than a wish to overturn the Government and afforded no guide as to the elements to which appeal should be made for the formation of a new cabinet.

"Signor Zanardelli having thus been charged with the task of reconstructing his ministry, took measures that engaged him some days but which remained without result so far as regards the enrolment of new forces. It is as yet no easy matter to form an

DR. STOJANOVITCH, Education. DR. AVAKUMOVITCH, Premier. DR. GENTCHITCH, Commerce.



DR. VELKOVITCH, Finance. DR. LIVKOVITCH, Justice. GEN. ATANATCHCOVITCH, War. GEN. MASCHIN, Public Works. DR. PROTITCH, Interior.

"When the tragedy at Belgrade had been enacted," says the London *Times*, "a provisional government arose out of the ground with one Avakumovitch at its head."

THE SERVIAN MINISTRY.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

opinion regarding the nature of the negotiations, not only because, like all such negotiations, they were not publicly carried on, but also because the various party organs are interested in coloring the truth in a sense favorable to themselves. But it will appear from all that has transpired with reference to the solution of the crisis that Signor Zanardelli, while remaining true to the liberal ideas which he has professed all his life, has tried to gain some support from the right for his combination of the left. But from the parties of the right no less than from the parties of the left it appears that he has won only a Platonic sort of sympathy, the politicians he asked to enter the Government having declined for one reason or another. Signor Zanardelli, who was President of the Council without portfolio, has temporarily assumed that of the Interior abandoned by Signor Giolitti, while Admiral Morin, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will take up that of the navy which he held up to a short time ago."

According to the ministerial *Tribuna* (Rome), there is every reason to suppose that the existing situation can be made to last until next November at least, when the Chamber reconvenes after the summer and autumn intermisson of its labors. A clerical view of the cabinet complication is afforded in the comment of *The Tablet* (London), organ of the Roman Catholic Church in England:

"The crisis, moreover, temporarily solved by the return to office of Signor Zanardelli, finds the legislation of the session in a backward and unsatisfactory condition, with a number of half-digested measures on hand, and none in a sufficiently advanced stage for completion. The foreign relations of Italy render a strong cabinet especially necessary for the maintenance of her interests in the present juncture. If the Triple Alliance is to be maintained, as seems for the moment to be decided, it must be proved a reality by the resolute repression of anti-Austrian and Irredentist demonstrations. The license permitted to this agitation by the administration of Signor Zanardelli produced a very bad impression abroad, and tended sensibly to undermine the position of the country in regard to its foreign policy. Hence the present crisis is watched at Vienna with no little anxiety, even amid the preoccupations of more acute disturbances in the East. There are questions pending on which Italy, in order to justify her position as a factor in the policy of Central Europe, would need to be able to speak with the voice of a united nation. . . . It is in such conjunctures that Italian politics betray the want of that steadying force which the inclusion of the Conservative Catholic element would lend to the national councils. But from this source of strength Italy is debarred by the fatality of her position with regard to the Papacy."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOUTH AMERICAN VIEWS OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

THE Monroe Doctrine can not be accepted as implying any supremacy of the United States in South American affairs, according to the conclusions of the *Prensa* (Buenos Ayres), which has been devoting much editorial space recently to the subject. "The Monroe Doctrine was peculiarly the utterance of the United States," it observes, "and the republic of the northern continent originated that doctrine as a measure of self-protection and not as a measure for securing the protection of the South American republics. The South American republics received no aid whatever from the North American republic in the struggle for independence with Spain." The United States, continues the same organ, can not give the Monroe Doctrine any development it pleases in the expectation that the South American republics will assent as a matter of course. The South American republics will expect to have their consent asked and given before they can be bound to any future which may be in store for the Monroe Doctrine. We quote further:

"The London press . . . accept readily the theory that the intervention of the United States may at any time bring about the submission to international arbitration of the claims of European governments against South American republics. But we can not admit any such method of settling foreign claims, whether they grow out of public debts or out of injuries alleged to be incurred by foreigners in South America. . . . Indeed, to submit to any kind of international arbitration the financial standing of a country in order to compel it to declare dividends to those who have claims against it is a denial of the sovereignty of the nation so treated. It is right and it is a duty to submit to arbitration the equity and the amount of a claim, but it does not follow that the payment of it shall be enforced after arbitration against the wishes of the debtor nation. And we are willing to wager a hundred to one that the European nations would never assent to any such forcible collection of an adjudicated claim in their own cases. They would never accept such a rule for themselves, because that would be tantamount to a denial of their own respective sovereignties. Now are not all nations, whether they be strong or weak, to be placed on an equal footing in the matter, that is if they form part of the family of nations? South Americans can admit no discussion of this point. The Monroe Doctrine, as interpreted in the sense opposed to these considerations, is odious, and all South America would repudiate it because, under pretense of guaranteeing our territorial integrity, it would be the declared and systematic foe of that integrity."

An additional interpretation of the South American attitude toward the Monroe Doctrine is furnished by Señor A. Aldana to *The South American Journal* (London). "We South Americans," he writes, "are directly concerned as to the meaning and tendency of this important doctrine," and he gives the following as "the general views prevailing about it in the South American states":

"When the Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed, the South American states were engaged in the deadly struggle for their independence against the odious tyranny of Spain, which tyranny was broken forever by the victories of the patriotic armies at Junin and Ayacucho in Peru. This glorious achievement, effected by enormous sacrifices, was irrevocably sealed by the official message of President Monroe.

"It must be remembered also that the Duke of Angulema, carrying out the Treaty of Verona, at the head of a French army, reestablished in Spain the power of Ferdinand VII. It is obvious that had the 'Holy Alliance' not been thwarted by the Monroe Doctrine, it would have subdued the rebellious Spanish-American colonies, after which it would have strengthened the absolutism in Europe. The Monroe Doctrine had, therefore, a protecting influence in the development of free institutions on the continent. It was a bar to the barbaric tendencies of the old political system which was finding the means to destroy the new regenerating spirit over the Christian world. Only irresponsible writers can say that it is a 'bar to civilization,' which assertion simply shows a superficial knowledge of its origin and lofty aims.

"'America for Americans' is the popular formula of the Monroe Doctrine, which lowers its transcendent purpose and shades it with certain egotistical coloring. 'America for North Americans' is a perverse interpretation given by biased or narrow minds.

"The practical results of the Monroe Doctrine eloquently show the wisdom of its conception. Mexico would be to-day an empire, Venezuela would have lost the Orinoco River, with the valleys on each side, and Cuba would still groan under the Spanish yoke, but for the energetic action of the United States. Even now, in spite of this doctrine, Venezuela has been outraged and bombarded, and its valuable lands would have been taken by the aggressors, but for the imposing attitude of American public opinion."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

THE CZAR'S EXPEDIENT.—Nicholas II. has some notion to the effect that the statesmen surrounding him fail to give him correct ideas of the state of Russia, according to *The Nation* (Berlin). "Therefore he has resorted to the expedient of sending private individuals about the country to report to him personally on the state of opinion among the people."

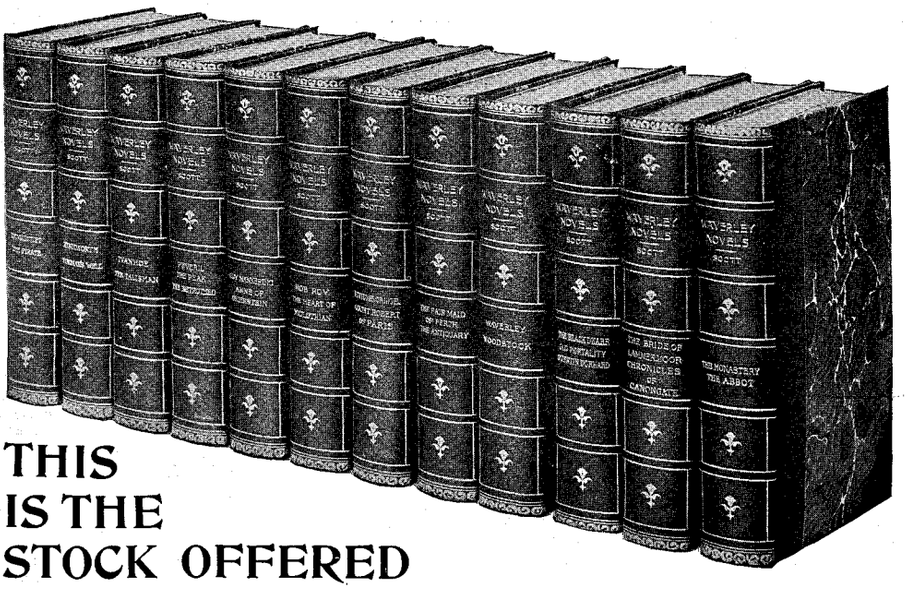
SERVIA AND THE SULTAN.—"The English local paper, *The Levant Herald* [Constantinople], has been allowed by the censor to publish details of, and free comments on, the Servian assassinations, while the other organs are still condemned to silence," says the London *Standard's* Constantinople correspondent. "This is the first time for many years that such a subject has been permitted to be mentioned locally. The reason is, I am credibly informed, the Sultan's great satisfaction with the strongly condemnatory position taken up by England, and at the same time his resentment at the series of false telegrams, emanating from a supposed Russian source, concerning an imaginary military riot at Yildiz, which were taken as a text for predicting a similar fate for his majesty to that which befell King Alexander."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Liquidation Sale HIGH CLASS BOOKS

So-called "bargains" are offered daily by merchants in the various lines of business, but it is only once in a while that a real bargain opportunity is offered and usually it results from the forced sale for the express purpose of closing up the affairs of some business house.

The stock we offer includes writings of the standard authors of the world. There is nothing in literature which has taken, or ever will take, the place of these books. They will be read with interest as long as the English language is spoken, and since these books are offered to you at great reductions from the regular price, we believe there will be some among this exceptional list which you certainly will desire to possess—particularly when we inform you that this is a genuine going out of business sale, and the goods must be sold, and sold quickly.



THIS IS THE STOCK OFFERED

READ CAREFULLY—ACT PROMPTLY

Sir Walter Scott	12 volumes—Complete Edition. 128 full-page wood engravings, Notes, Glossary, Index Large 12mo. Only 63 sets.	**Payable $1.50 Month for 12 Months**
Wm. M. Thackeray	10 volumes—260 wood engravings from designs by the author and other artists. Large 12mo. Only 48 sets.	**Payable $1.00 Month for 15 Months**
Charles Dickens	15 volumes—148 illustrations by Cruikshank, Phiz, Barnard and others. Large 12mo. Only 51 sets.	**Payable $1.50 Month for 15 Months**
George Eliot	8 volumes—including all her Novels, Tales, Sketches, Essays and Poems. 66 full-page illustrations. Large 12mo. Only 28 sets.	**Payable $1.00 Month for 12 Months**
Washington Irving	8 volumes—including Life of Washington. 34 wood engravings. Large 12mo. Only 37 sets.	**Payable $1.00 Month for 12 Months**

It is the sole purpose of this sale to dispose of all the magnificent stock of special library editions of the great writers of the world that the important publishing house, Coryell and Company, have on hand. It is not expected to be a money-making sale. Stock must be turned into money as quickly as possible and the prices offered should attain this end in a very short time. These beautiful sets of books must be sacrificed in order to liquidate the business of Coryell & Company, who are renowned for their fine editions of standard authors. **It is really the best book-buying opportunity ever offered.**

The books themselves are ideal in every respect—extra fine paper especially manufactured for these high-class editions, beautiful clear type, exquisite illustrations, title page in colors, and bound in the best of imported English cloth, with head bands, gilt tops, full gilt backs, stamped with panel design and fleur-de-lis ornaments.

Every lover of books should read this announcement with care, for the prices offered in connection with the easy monthly payment plan afford an exceptional opportunity to add to your library that which is not only of interest to you, but must be to your family and friends.

You will notice that only a few sets of the writings of some of the authors are to be had, and as these goods are being sold for liquidation purposes only the figures announced are absolute; and the books given are all that we have on hand and that we shall have to dispose of.

We do not wish you to send any money when ordering sets of books of us. Please use coupon when ordering designating the works of such authors as you desire and we will send the books to you, prepaying all delivery charges. You can retain them five days so as to have plenty of time for inspection. If you decide to keep them, you are to pay us in accordance with the prices and terms offered in this advertisement. If you should not care after seeing the books to retain them, you may return them to us, delivery expenses collect.

This is an opportunity you should embrace, for it is not often that fine books are sold at prices we offer, and since you do not obligate yourself to purchase the books until you have seen them, you are taking no chance whatsoever.

Those sending request for inspection for books to be sent to them after our stock has been exhausted, we will notify promptly. Do not send any money until the goods have been delivered to you by us, received by you and found satisfactory.

CORYELL & COMPANY, 61 Chambers St, New York

INSPECTION COUPON

CORYELL & Co., 61 Chambers St., N. Y.

Please send me for my inspection complete set of the following authors:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

If I decide to keep the books after having seen them, I will pay you for them in accordance with the terms offered in this advertisement.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE publisher tells me that LITERARY DIGEST subscribers are all honest, and that I can afford to make them an exceptional offer.

I have had more orders than I expected from my two previous advertisements in these columns; but what has surprised me is the large number of letters wanting "to know more about my cigars." These letters I am glad to get and answer, but in order that I may, if possible, answer a question before it is asked, I am going to make a new offer to LITERARY DIGEST subscribers, and that is: I will *upon request* send to a subscriber of the LITERARY DIGEST one hundred of SHIVERS' PANETELA cigars, express prepaid, on approval. Smoke ten of them—if you don't like them return the other ninety, at my expense—no harm done. If you like the cigars and keep them, you, of course, agree to remit $5.00 for them within ten days.

EXACT SIZE Panetelas EXACT SHAPE

My business is manufacturing cigars, and I sell the entire product of my factory direct to smokers by the hundred and thousand at wholesale prices.

It costs me something to sell a man his first hundred—after that he orders of his own volition. The cost of selling is thus practically eliminated, the wholesalers' and retailers' and traveling men's profits and salaries entirely so. I can and do give the major portion of these profits to my customers.

The publishers of this periodical will not insert offers of this sort from bogus concerns, and its appearance here is an evidence of good faith on my part.

Please bear in mind that I am selling you cigars at wholesale—and at wholesale prices. Ordinarily it costs more to sell than it does to make cigars. Figure it out a moment and you will see that this must be so. Then think a moment of the risk I take to make a customer—one-tenth of my cigars—all of them should some unworthy take advantage of me, and expressage both ways. Wouldn't I be a dolt to send out poor stuff—cigars that would not stand the test.

Write me if you smoke. Herbert D. Shivers, 44 North 7th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Gilded Lady."—Will M. Clemens. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.25.)

"An Introduction to the History of Modern Philosophy."—Arthur Stone Dewing. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $2 net.)

"Sidelights on Charles Lamb."—Bertram Dobell. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2 net.)

"History of Hiram College."—F. M. Green. (Eastern Ohio Ministerial Association, Kent, O., $1.50.)

"The Mettle of the Pasture."—James Lane Allen. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Andy Barr."—Willis B. Hawkins. (Lothrop Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"The Training of Wild Animals."—Frank C. Bostock. Edited by Ellen Velin. (The Century Company, $1 net.)

"The Interference of Patricia."—Lillian Bell. (L. C. Page & Co., $1.)

"In Happy Hollow."—Max Adeler. (Henry T. Coates & Co.)

"Count Zarka."—Sir William Magnay. (L. C. Page & Co., $1.50.)

"Peggy O'Neal."—Alfred Henry Lewis. (Drexel Biddle, Philadelphia, $1.50.)

"A Dream of the Realms Beyond Us."—Adair Welcker, 331 Pine Street, San Francisco.

CURRENT POETRY.

Poems by William Ernest Henley.

To R. T. H. B.

Out of the night that covers me,
Black as the Pit from pole to pole,
I thank whatever gods may be
For my unconquerable soul.

In the fell clutch of circumstance
I have not winced nor cried aloud.
Under the bludgeonings of chance
My head is bloody, but unbowed.

Beyond this place of wrath and tears
Looms but the Horror of the shade,
And yet the menace of the years
Finds, and shall find, me unafraid.

It matters not how strait the gate,
How charged with punishments the scroll,
I am the master of my fate:
I am the captain of my soul.

—From *Echoes*, 1875.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO. 5% PER ANNUM

SMALL SAVINGS, ACTIVELY AND SAFELY EMPLOYED, EARN 5%

OPERATING under supervision of the New York Banking Department. Endorsed by clergymen and eminent men of affairs—employing a

Capital and Surplus of $1,100,000
Assets of . . . $1,600,000

Funds withdrawn at pleasure—earnings reckoned from date of receipt to date of withdrawal. Full particulars, with letters of endorsement and commendation from eminent men will be sent on request. Write us.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO.
1139 Broadway, New York.

Compounded twice a year on all amounts from $1 up.

ABSOLUTELY SAFE, STRONG, CONSERVATIVE MANAGEMENT

ASSETS OVER $1,250,000

YOU CAN

BANK BY MAIL

Open an account to-day, or

SEND AT ONCE FOR FREE BOOKLET

GARFIELD SAVINGS BANK
"The Colonial" CLEVELAND, OHIO

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

102

As the mother rocks the cradle love transforms it to a kind of loom whereon her fond fancy weaves a bright colored future for her child. As the child grows the wise mother feeds his mind with precepts of integrity and industry; his brain and body with ALL-NOURISHING FOOD in order that he may be strong for life's battles and find an honored place with men.

Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit

is the Natural Food—the food whose each integral part has an exact counterpart in the human body—the food that builds the perfect whole because it builds the perfect parts. **The perfect food to perfect man. SHREDDED WHOLE WHEAT BISCUIT is more porous than any other food—that means more digestible.** It is quickly transformed into rich blood, firm flesh, hardy muscles and an active brain. Sold by all grocers.

Send for "The Vital Question" (Cook Book, illustrated in colors) FREE. Address

THE NATURAL FOOD COMPANY
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

should read

"Sexology"

By William H. Walling, A.M., M.D.

THE ONLY BOOK

which treats of the sexological relations of both sexes out of and in wedlock, as well as how and when to advise son or daughter.

Has unequaled endorsement of the press, ministry, legal and medical professions.

Do You Know

that the main cause of unhappiness, ill-health, sickly children, and divorce is admitted by physicians and shown by court records to be ignorance of the laws of self and sex?

Sent, cloth-bound, post-paid, on receipt of $1.00

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents, also our 100 page illustrated catalogue of Books of Merit—Free.

PURITAN PUBLISHING CO.,
Dept. "B" Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

STEELO HARDENS AND TOUGHENS IRON
IMPROVES STEEL AND PREVENTS RUST
STEELO COMPANY, 403 EAST 23d STREET, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Individual Communion Cups

Send for FREE catalogue and list of 2,000 churches now using our cups.

Sanitary Communion Outfit Co., Dept. L, Rochester, N.Y.

A Subscription Book Field Manager

can secure good territory, salary and commission on first-class book proposition just to be put on market. Address, in confidence, BOX 111, 23d Street, New York City.

WANTED—Active, educated men of business ability who wish to earn $40 per week or more. Give age, experience, references. DODD, MEAD & Co., New York.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Winter is Coming!

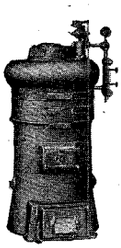
The joy of winter is in the heightened pleasure of indoor life, when the family health and comfort is protected by genial, *even* warmth throughout the home.

IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators

guarantee everything that can be desired in the right warming of the home by

Hot Water or Steam

ensuring pure, freshly warmed indoor temperature *in all weather.*



They produce the truest home comfort and convenience, relieve the household of dirt and drudgery and pay for themselves in fuel economy and absence of repairs.

Made in sizes to fit 3-room cottages to 90-room public buildings, etc. Send for valuable booklet.

Buy now at Summer prices. Let us tell you how to heat YOUR home.

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

Makers of IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators — Dept. 32 CHICAGO

IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL

TO R. L. S.

A child,
Curious and innocent,
Slips from his Nurse, and rejoicing
Loses himself in the Fair.

Through the jostle and din
Wandering, he revels,
Dreaming, desiring, possessing;
Till, of a sudden
Tired and afraid, he beholds
The sordid assemblage
Just as it is; and he runs
With a sob to his Nurse
(Lighting at last on him),
And in her motherly bosom
Cries him to sleep.

Thus through the World,
Seeing and feeling and knowing,
Goes Man: till at last,
Tired of experience, he turns
To the friendly and comforting breast
Of the old Nurse, Death.

—From *Echoes*, 1876.

Coming Events.

July 25–August 10.—Salvation Army National Encampment, at Lititz, Pa.

July 28–31.—Convention of the National Dental Association, at Asheville, N. C.

August 11.—Convention of the International Catholic Order of Foresters at Dubuque, Ia.

August 17.—Convention of the National Association of Spanish-American War-Veterans, at Francisco.

G. A. R. National Encampment at San Francisco.

August 19.—Convention of the National Association of Newsdealers, Booksellers, and Stationers of the United States, at New York.

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

July 13.—The conference of the Russian diplomats and officials at Port Arthur ends; the Russian Minister of War starts for St. Petersburg.

July 16.—China and Russia pledge the United States that several Manchurian ports will soon be opened to the trade of the world.

SOUTH AMERICA.

July 13.—The Venezuelan troops occupy Soledad preparatory to attacking Ciudad Bolivar, which is held by the revolutionists.

July 16.—At the request of the United States and German consuls attack on Ciudad Bolivar is delayed.

Venezuela pays the last instalment of the in-

STOP FORGETTING!

You can by taking the Dickson Method by Mail.

Simple, inexpensive, easily acquired. Increases business capacity and social prestige by giving an alert, ready memory for names, faces, and details of business and study. Develops will, capacity for thought, concentration. Personally conducted by Prof. Dickson, of Chicago Auditorium Conservatory and University of Notre Dame. FREE *booklet and trial copyrighted lesson.*

THE DICKSON SCHOOL OF MEMORY
751 The Auditorium, - - Chicago, Illinois.

INVENTIONS

Patented and Sold.

High grade scientific work. Send for our booklet. We know how to make inventions pay.

Patent Development Co. of America, 180 Broadway, New York.

Dandruff

Men once a week, women once in two weeks, should wash the head with a copious lather of warm water and Glenn's Sulphur Soap. It will remove and keep out dandruff.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap is a specific for scalp and skin diseases. Be sure and get

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

25c. a cake at all drug stores or mailed for 30c. by The Charles N. Crittenton Co., 115 Fulton St., New York.

Pears'

Pretty boxes and odors are used to sell such soaps, as no one would touch if he saw them undisguised. Beware of a soap that depends on something outside of it.

Pears', the finest soap in the world is scented or not, as you wish; and the money is in the merchandise, not in the box.

Established over 100 years.

WILLIAMS' SHAVING STICK

Shaving—and Saving

Shaving with greater comfort, luxury, convenience.

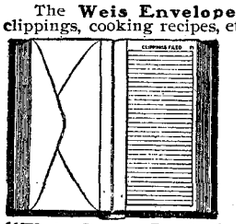
Saving in time, temper and money. A single stick affords over 300 shaves. No cup required. Only the shaving stick and brush.

25c. of all druggists.

The J. B. WILLIAMS CO., Glastonbury, Conn.

"It's So Handy"

The **Weis Envelope Scrap Book** for clippings, cooking recipes, etc. It will hold and index for ready reference from 500 to 1,000 clippings, bound in **Vellum de Luxe** stamped side and back, size 6x10 (20 envelopes.) **Only 75c. at Stationers** or of us by mail, same price. If ordinary Scrap Books are wanted ask for



"Weis Scrap Book," strong and cheap.

Sent Free, our booklet of magazine binders, scrap books, clips, etc. AGENTS WANTED.

The Weis Binder Co. 140 Jackson St. TOLEDO, O.

Makers of the famous **"Weis Brush Mucilage Tubes."**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

demnity as stipulated in the protocol of the Allied Powers.

POPE LEO'S ILLNESS.

July 14.—The Pope rallies after a day of alarming attacks of delirium.

July 15.—The Pope's condition shows little change; his strength continues to grow less.

July 19.—The Pope passes the day and night in a state of coma, and his death is expected at any moment.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

July 13.—The Prince of Wales visits the battleship *Kearsarge* at Portsmouth.

Premier Katsura of Japan consents to lead the Cabinet, and a political crisis is averted.

Servian authorities discover a plot to avenge the murder of King Alexander and Queen Draga.

July 14.—The anniversary of the fall of the Bastile is celebrated in France.

July 15.—Terms of the new treaty between Great Britain and Persia are made public.

The German Emperor awards gold medals to the American painters Sargent and Abbey.

The Pilgrims Club, of London, starts a movement to raise funds to erect a statue of Washington in London.

July 16.—Russia refuses to receive or consider the Kishineff petition.

The American and Mexican International Silver Exchange Commissions hold their first conference with Germany's representatives in Berlin.

The treaty granting to the United States coaling-stations in Cuba is signed at Havana.

July 17.—Several Portuguese army officers are arrested on the charge of conspiracy against King Charles.

James A. McNeill Whistler, American painter, dies at Chelsea, England.

July 18.—The Russian Foreign Office authorizes a statement of its reason for rejecting the Kishineff petition.

The entire Spanish Cabinet resigns.

July 19.—A new Spanish Cabinet, under leadership of Marquis Villaverde, is selected.

Domestic.

July 13.—Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court, declares that "every man who participates in a lynching or burning of a negro is a murderer."

July 14.—Charges of soliciting a bribe are filed against John M. Masten, Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service.

The United States Government requests the Czar to select from The Hague Court the arbitrators to pass on certain Venezuelan questions

July 15.—Postmaster-General Payne starts on a cruise of ten days for the benefit of his health.

The Kentucky Republican State convention unanimously indorses President Roosevelt for 1904.

Standards of purity for food products are adopted by the Department of Agriculture.

The B'nai B'rith petition is received at the State Department, and Secretary Hay communicates with the United States chargé d'affaires at St. Petersburg on the matter.

Secretary Shaw consults with the President at Oyster Bay on departmental topics.

July 16.—Secretary Wilson returns to Washington from a trip through the West, and says

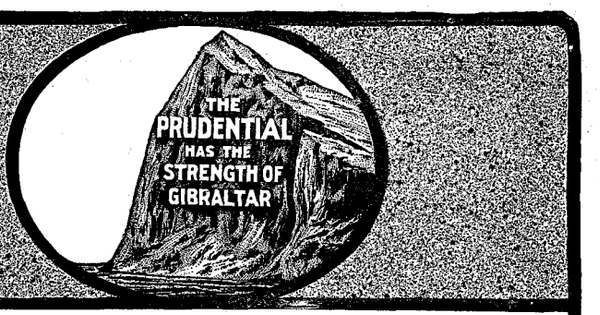
HAVE YOU A RIGHT

to bring children into the world and leave their future to chance and charity in case of your death?

You can provide for their future and save money at the same time. Our booklet "The How and the Why" tells. Send for it. **We insure by mail.**

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
921 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Exceptional Opportunity for manager of agents on a new subscription book; only high-class man desired. Application treated in confidence. Address BOX 111, 23d Street, New York City.



DO YOU KNOW

that the Five-Yearly Dividends paid on *Whole Life Policies* by

The Prudential

equal, in many cases, one-fifth of the premiums paid? Exceedingly profitable policies at very low cost.

Write for Rates.

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President *Dept. R* Home Office: NEWARK, N. J.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Is Successfully Employed by the Profession in the Treatment of Inflammation of the Bladder, Albuminuria, Bright's Disease and Uric Acid Conditions. The Long Experience and Many Carefully Conducted Experiments of these Eminent Medical Men Entitle their Opinions to Consideration.

Cyrus Edson, A. M., M. D., *Health Commissioner, New York City and State, President Board of Pharmacy, New York City, Examining Physician Corporation Council, New York City, etc.*, **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** with great benefit in writes: "I have prescribed **Bright's Disease.** In a case of **Uric Acid Gravel** in which I recently prescribed it, beneficial effects were apparent after the third dose."

Hunter McGuire, M.D., LL.D., *Ex-President American Medical Association, late President and Professor Clinical Surgery, University College of Medicine, Richmond, Va.*: "In **Uric Acid Gravel,** and, indeed, in diseases generally dependent upon Uric Acid Diathesis, it is a remedy of extraordinary potency. Many years experience in its use only confirms the good opinion I have so often expressed in regard to it."

Dr. J. T. Le Blanchard, *Professor of Montreal Clinic, SM., SN., VU.*: "I have used **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** in most obstinate cases of **Chronic Inflammation of the Bladder,** in **Stone in the Bladder** and in **Uric Acid Gravel** with most efficacious results."

Additional medical testimony mailed. For sale by the general drug and mineral water trade.

Hotel at Springs now open.

PROPRIETOR BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.

CATALOGUE FREE

WHITMAN SADDLES

Known the world over. Everything from "Saddle to Spur."

THE MEHLBACH SADDLE CO.
Successors Whitman Saddle Co.
104 Chambers St. New York City

PATENTS.

Valuable Book on Patents **Free.** Tells how to secure them at low cost. How to Sell a Patent, and What to Invent for Profit. Gives Mechanical movements, invaluable to Inventors. NEW BOOK FREE to all who write.
O'Meara & Brock, Patent Attys., 614 11th St., Wash. D. C.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

there would be a short corn crop, but the outlook for the farmers generally is good.

The Epworth League International Convention opens in Detroit.

July 17.—General S. B. M. Young is to succeed General Miles in command of the army, and Generals Sumner and Wood are appointed major-generals.

Secretary Hay announces that the Kishineff incident is now closed; all correspondence relative to the petition is made public.

July 19.—Charles Emory Smith replies to John R. Proctor, president of the United States Civil Service Commission, relative to the alleged irregularities during his administration of the Post-Office Department.

The record of immigration for the fiscal year shows that nearly a million aliens came to this country.

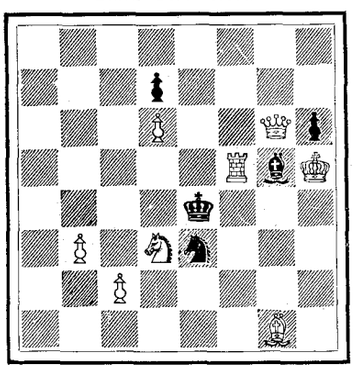
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 847.

By PIETRO RIERA.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

8; 3 p 4; 3 P 2 Q p; 5 R b K; 4 k 3; 1 P 1 S s 3 2 P 5; 6 B 1.

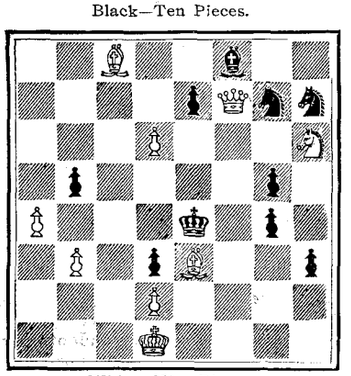
White mates in two moves.

Problem 848.

By MAX J. MEYER,

First Honorable Mention *B. C. M.* Tourney.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

2 B 2 b 2; 4 p Q 8 s; 3 P 3 S; 1 p 4 p 1; P 3 k 1 p 1; 1 P 1 p B 2 p; 3 P 4; 3 K 4.

White mates in three moves.

Experienced Canvassers Wanted

We can give remunerative, dignified employment to men and women in every city and village in this country—even to those who can spare but part of their time. We give four periodicals to work with, each distinctively the best of its class. Experienced canvassers, and all those who wish to increase their incomes, should write at once for what is perhaps the most attractive offer ever made.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK

WINTON TOURING CAR

You hear many comments about the 20 horse-power Winton Touring Car, for its beauty and graceful proportions. Add to this the ease of operation, simplicity of mechanism, speed, safety and luxury of finish and you will realize why the Winton is so popular for all occasions and conditions. Branches and agencies in all leading cities. Price of Winton Touring Car, completely equipped, $2500.00.

THE WINTON MOTOR CARRIAGE CO. Berea Road, Cleveland, U. S. A.

FRENCH—GERMAN—SPANISH

SPOKEN, TAUGHT AND MASTERED THROUGH OUR

LANGUAGE-PHONE METHOD

COMBINED WITH THE

Rosenthal Common Sense Method of Practical Linguistry

The Latest and Best Work of Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal

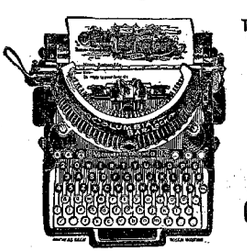
No longer unnecessary memorizing of verbs, declensions or rules. You hear the exact pronunciation of each word and phrase thousands of times if you like. It requires but a few minutes' practice several times a day at spare moments to acquire a thorough mastery of conversational **French, German, or Spanish.** College professors all over this and other countries, and the press generally, endorse this perfect and natural system of teaching languages.

Send for testimonials, booklet, and letter telling all about this 20th-century scientific marvel. A postal will do.

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF LANGUAGES, 1103 Metropolis Bldg, New York City

Compactness
Ease of operation
Perfect alignment
Visible writing
Ball bearing

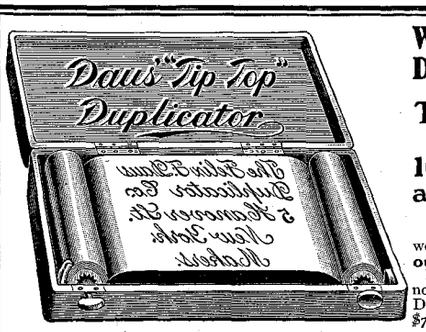
Five Keys to Business Success



The Bar-Lock Typewriter

has every advantage possessed by any other machine, and several improvements to be found nowhere else. Write for catalogue.

Columbia Typewriter Mfg. Co.
49 West 116th St., New York



What is Daus' "TIP-TOP"?

TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-Top" Duplicator is the best, simplest, and cheapest device for making

100 copies from Pen-written and 50 copies from Typewritten original

we are willing to send a complete Duplicator **without deposit, on 10 days' trial.**

No mechanism to get out of order, no washing, no press, no printer's ink. The product of 23 years' experience in Duplicators. Price for complete apparatus, size No. 1, $7.50, subject to the trade discount of 33⅓%, or **$5.00** net.

FELIX E. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO., Daus Building, 111 John St., New York

THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.

A GOOD TYPEWRITER IN YOUR OFFICE will demonstrate its advantages.

Send for samples of writing, with prices, etc. Largest and most complete stock of second-hand Typewriters of any house in the trade. Machines shipped, privilege of inspection.

TITLE TO EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED.

115 Barclay Street, New York. 124 LaSalle Street, Chicago. 208 North Ninth Street, St. Louis.
38 Bromfield Street, Boston. 817 Wyandotte St., Kansas City. 536 California Street, San Francisco.

Send 2-cent Stamp for Catalogue

Just in—
10,000 Breech Loaders.

Our New American Gun
They go to quick buyers at Bargain Prices.

H. & D. FOLSOM ARMS CO. - - NEW YORK

STARK TREES SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL
Largest Nursery. Fruit Book Free. Result of 78 years' experience
STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

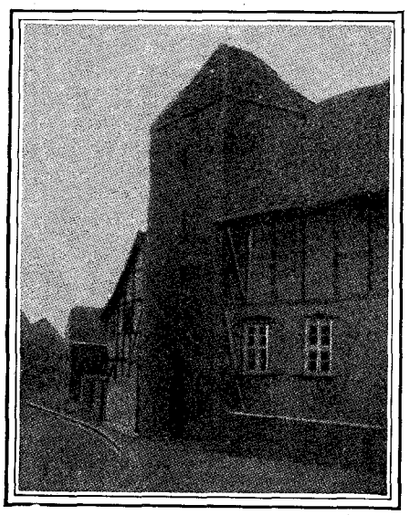
AUTHORS! The N. Y. Bureau of Revision, est'd. 1890. Unique in position and success. Revision and criticism of MSS. Circular D. DR. TITUS M. COAN, 70 5th Ave., N. Y. City

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Chess-Town.

The village of Stroebeck in Prussian Saxony is unique in its devotion to the game of Chess. According to tradition, a Wendish prince, imprisoned by the local prince-bishop in 1011, whiled away the hours of his captivity with the aid of a set of chessmen carved by himself, and taught the game to the numerous peasants who served as his successive jailers, and who, in turn, imparted their knowledge to the other villagers. The tower in which the prince was confined is still standing and is called the "Schachturm" or Chess-tower.



THE CHESS-TOWER.

However this may be, it is certain that the Stroebeckers, men, women, and children, have for ages been renowned for Chess-playing. Instead of dying out, the craze has become intensified in modern times, and instruction in Chess now forms part of the regular education of children. At the close of each school-year, a Chess-examination or tourney is held under the supervision of the school and town authorities, and six prizes are awarded to the best players—three to boys and three to girls. The prizes are all alike, each consisting of a Chess-board inscribed "reward of diligence," which is forthwith installed in the place of honor in the "best room" at home, to inspire younger brothers and sisters with pride, envy, and emulation.—From *Die Woche*.

THE EXAMINATION.

ERRATUM.

In problem 845, by Walter Pulitzer, the Bishop on Q R 6 is the wrong color He should be black.

UNABRIDGED REPRINTS OF MONAHAN'S "Truth about Elbert Hubbard," Oscar Wilde's "Reading Goal," Swift's "Proposal for Reducing Ireland's Population," Schopenhauer's celebrated "Essay on Women" (splendid translation), the sensational comparison "Schley, Dewey, Miles—and Roosevelt," the iconoclastic indictment "The Real Eugene Field," "Kipling is Dead" (a caustic criticism of Kipling's recent writings), and "The American Rejection of Poe" (one of the most interesting eulogies of Poe ever written). 20c. each, or the eight for $1.60. Address Manager Goose-Quill Magazine, Chicago.

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMAN Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR, ECKSTEIN } Cincinnati.
ATLANTIC, BRADLEY, BROOKLYN, JEWETT, ULSTER, UNION } New York.
SOUTHERN, SHIPMAN } Chicago.
COLLIER, MISSOURI, RED SEAL, SOUTHERN } St. Louis.
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO Philadelphia.
MORLEY Cleveland.
SALEM Salem, Mass.
CORNELL Buffalo.
KENTUCKY Louisville.

IF there is an impression in the minds of any that Mixtures of White Lead and Zinc are better than Pure White Lead, it has been created by the manufacturers of the Mixtures, because a much larger profit can be made from the sale of these than by grinding and selling either White Lead or Zinc *pure*.

If interested in paint or painting, address

National Lead Co., 100 William Street, New York.

Save Half Your Cigar Money

In buying cigars over the counter, you pay the retailer a profit of at least 30 per cent.; the drummer who sells him, 10 per cent.; and the jobber who employs the salesman, a further 10 per cent. or more.

We Save You This 50 per cent. not by price-cutting, but by cutting out these needless profits and expenses. We offer you your choice of the many time-tested and tried brands of cigars which we formerly manufactured for the wholesale trade at precisely the same prices we charged them, shipping them **all charges prepaid**

Direct From Our Factory to You

Furthermore, we guarantee to suit your taste, you to be the judge, at all times and if you are not entirely satisfied, give you

YOUR MONEY BACK

And Get a Better Smoke

We have a simple method of finding and suiting your individual taste—as easy as going through a retailer's show-case. We will at first send you assortments from which to make selections. For **60c.**, an assortment of 12 cigars showing 10c. and two-for-a-quarter values; for **35c.**, 12 high-grade fives; For **$1.00**, a trial box of 25 cigars showing fifteen 10c. values and 10 straight 5c. cigars, each separately wrapped and described, showing you how two-for-a-quarter and ten cent cigars can be bought in boxes of 25 and 50 for from four to six cents each, others from two to three cents each.

All Transportation Charges Prepaid: or let us send you our free, illustrated booklet, "*Rolled Reveries.*"

BROOKLYN, N.Y. "With all the cigar stores here in Greater New York, I don't know of any where one can get as good cigars for the money as yours."—*Name supplied on request*

JOHN P. ROGERS & CO., "The Pioneers," 1622 Jarvis St., Binghamton, N. Y.

Keeley Cure

Alcohol, Opium, Drug Using.

The disease yields easily to the Double Chloride of Gold Treatment as administered at these **KEELEY INSTITUTES.** Communications confidential. Write for particulars.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
LEXINGTON, MASS.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
WEST HAVEN, CONN.

A Bad Complexion

pimples, and rough skin, are caused by indigestion. Charcoal is an active digestive. It stops fermentation, absorbs all gases and clears up the complexion. Use

MURRAY'S CHARCOAL TABLETS

AT ALL DRUGGISTS

A. J. Ditman, 41 Astor House, N. Y.

Dyspepsia,

indigestion, catarrh of the stomach, congested liver and kidney troubles generally spring from weak, bound up bowels. Don't make them weaker and worse by using irritant cathartics or purgatives. Instead tone, build up and strengthen them into healthy and natural action with

ONE DOSE A DAY

VERNAL SAW PALMETTO BERRY WINE

the most gentle acting, vegetable tonic laxative known. One small dose a day will correct any case of constipation. Not a patent medicine. All the ingredients are given on every package with explanation of their action. Leading druggists sell it. Free sample bottle for a postal addressed to

VERNAL REMEDY CO., 246 Seneca Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

HAY FEVER and ASTHMA

cured to stay cured. Never return. A radical departure. Cause eliminated. Constitution changed. Nerves reconstructed. Splendid health. **FREE** Over 59,000 patients. Good references. ("Reliefs," or change of climate, cannot cure.) Write for **BOOK 25A, FREE**, containing reports of many interesting cases. Address,

DR. HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD, near Cincinnati, Ohio.

A Sanatorium established in 1875 for the private care and medical treatment of **Drug and Alcoholic Addictions.** Thousands having failed elsewhere have been cured by us. **Home Treatment if Desired.** Address THE DR. J. L. STEPHENS CO., Dep. 68, LEBANON, O.

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

KLIPS Write for Price-List. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

JUST PUBLISHED!

The Scottish Medical and Surgical Journal: "It is fitted to prove a stimulus to thought upon a subject of much importance to the medical profession."

Nerves in Disorder

By A. T. Schofield, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.

Author of "The Unconscious Mind," "The Springs of Character," "Faith Healing," "Personal and Domestic Hygiene," and "Handbook on Physiology."

This work seeks to dispel ignorance regarding all functional nerve diseases and to set forth scientific principles for successfully treating these troubles, not only by physicians but also by the sufferers themselves. Present-day life tends to work the brain harder and the body less. This tendency is resulting in an increase of nerve disorders, in a growing menace to bodily health and strength. Dr. Schofield shows how to find out the causes of this wear and tear of the nerves. He cites many cases of sufferers. He explains many cases of remarkable cures. In regulating the economy of health, in attaining the even balance between body and mind vigor, in avoiding, checking, or curing all forms of nervous troubles this work will be found invaluable to both physicians and laymen.

12mo, Cloth. 218 pp. $1.50 Post-paid.

PUBLISHED BY
Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., N. Y.

JUST PUBLISHED

A Reply to Harnack on the Essence of Christianity

By HERMANN CREMER, D.D., LL.D.
Ordinary Professor of Theology in the University of Greifswald, Germany

Translated by Bernhard Pick, Ph.D., D.D.

THIS work meets the urgent demand of Anglo-Saxon Christendom for an English translation of Dr. Cremer's celebrated lectures in reply to Professor Harnack's critique "WHAT IS CHRISTIANITY?" It has attracted instant attention in Germany, because it is by far the strongest and most important of the many answers to the celebrated leader of higher criticism abroad.

12mo, Cloth, 280 pages
Price, $1.00, net By Mail, $1.10
Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York & London

MONEY FOR SCHOOL BOYS
During the Summer Vacation

$$$$$$

A STEADY INCOME OF $2.00 to $5.00 PER WEEK

We offer to bright, active school boys in every city and town steady employment, easy and respectable, to which they can devote their vacations, and which will be in keeping with the best social standing. A steady income of several dollars per week can be assured at the very beginning.

Send for full particulars. Address

THE LITERARY DIGEST 30 Lafayette Pl., New York City

PEARLY BEAUTIES.
Original effects in beautiful, shimmering pearl. All the charm of novelty, yet of such chaste design and exquisite finish as to appeal to the most refined. **Fobs, $3.00;** with monogram, **$3.50. Hat Pins,** Black Crescent, **30c.;** green, **25c.;** white, **20c. A half dozen Hat Pin Assortment, $1.25.** Postage prepaid and money back if you're not satisfied. **Pearl Specialty Co. Rochester, N.Y.** Send for Cat. D

WE BUY AND SELL STOCKS
OIL, MINING INDUSTRIAL
NO LISTING FEE WHATEVER

We will execute orders for any stock. If you wish to sell, state number of shares and lowest price. We can save you money on all stocks and sell cheaper than any brokerage house in the country.

SEND FOR OUR NEW LIST.

Mention the stock you are particularly interested in. Before buying any stock send for our prices.

MARK D. LEONARD & CO., Brokers
159 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

SELF
The Real Self—The Supposed Self—The Self I Know—The Self I think others see—The Self Seen by others

Do you know the difference between these? Read "The Springs of Character" for interesting, scientific explanations. By A. T. SCHOFIELD, M.D. $1.50.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK.

every man should wear an O-P-C suspensory
for Safety, Health and Comfort

Try an O-P-C suspensory for ten days or two weeks and satisfy yourself as to its merits. The investment is small.

If it does not make you *feel better*—does not increase your capacity for work—your endurance—your vitality—your nerve energy—take it off and do not wear it any more.

If it does it is the best investment you ever made.

And we know it will, because it relieves the one strain which every man experiences.

The unconscious strain, although a little one, is a big one when multiplied by the number of seconds in a day.

Write for our free booklet, "The Struggle for Supremacy." It tells why, under the rush and gring of modern life, every healthy, normal man should wear an O-P-C suspensory.

No. 2 O-P-C lisle, $1.00.
No. 3 O-P-C silk, $1.50.

Every druggist is authorized to refund money if purchaser is not entirely satisfied. "Get the right brand."

Your druggist sells the O-P-C and can give you a copy of our booklet, or send us his name and we will mail the booklet to you free.

MADE BY
Bauer & Black,
267 Twenty-fifth St., Chicago, U. S. A.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED

"WALNUTTA" HAIR STAIN is prepared from the juice of the Philippine Islands walnut, and restores Gray, Streaked, Faded or Bleached Hair, Eyebrows, Beard or Moustache to its original color, **instantaneously.** Gives any shade from **Light Brown to Black. Does not wash off or rub off.** Contains no poisons, and is not sticky or greasy. **"Walnutta" Hair Stain** will give more satisfactory results in one minute than all the hair restorers and hair dyes will in a lifetime. **Price 60 cents a bottle,** postpaid. To convince you of its merits we will send a **sample bottle postpaid for 20c.**
PACIFIC TRADING CO., Dist. Office 78, St. Louis, Mo.

The Insane Root

A romance of a strange country. By MRS. CAMPBELL PRAED. 12mo, Cloth, 380 pp., $1.50.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

The Real Latin Quarter
By F. Berkeley Smith

Water-color Frontispiece by F. Hopkinson Smith

Captivating and realistic glimpses of the innermost life and characters of the famous Bohemia of Paris—its grisettes, students, models, balls, studios, etc.

WHAT THE ARTISTS SAY

Frederick Dielman, President National Academy of Design: "Makes the Latin Quarter very real and still invests it with interest and charm."

Charles Dana Gibson: "It is like a trip to Paris."

John W. Alexander: "It is the real thing."

Frederic Remington: "You have left nothing undone."

About 100 original drawings and camera snap shots by the Author, and two caricatures in color by the celebrated French caricaturist Sancha. Ornamental Covers. 12mo, Cloth. Price, $1.20, postpaid.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., 30 Lafayette Pl., N.Y.

"He had small skill o' horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on." Don't take ordinary soaps for house cleaning.

THE PROPER THING

is SAPOLIO

Try a cake of it, and be convinced.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

KITCHEN MONEY

$7,500.00
Donated

To Be Divided Among Family Cooks

Great numbers of ladies have requested an extension of time on this contest. It has been granted; full particulars by mail. See below.

The sum of $7,500.00 will be distributed between now and fall among family cooks, in 735 prizes, ranging from $200.00 to $5.00.

This is done to stimulate better cooking in the family kitchen. The contest is open to paid cooks (drop the name "hired girl," call them cooks if they deserve it) or to the mistress of the household if she does the cooking. The rules for contest are plain and simple. Each of the 735 winners of money prizes will also receive an engraved certificate of merit or diploma as a cook. The diplomas bear the big gilt seal and signature of the most famous food company in the world, the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., the well-known makers of Postum Coffee and Grape-Nuts. Write them and address Cookery Department, No. 123, for full particulars.

Great sums of money devoted to such enterprises always result in putting humanity further along on the road to civilization, health, comfort and happiness.

RHEUMATISM

Tartarlithine

gives better results than any other remedy for Rheumatism. The promptness of its action is in many cases astonishing. Does not affect the heart nor irritate the stomach.

Prescribed and endorsed by the leading physicians of the country.

Ask Your Doctor About it

Free Sample and our booklet on the Cure of Rheumatism sent on request.

McKESSON & ROBBINS
97 FULTON STREET NEW YORK
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE TARTARLITHINE CO.

Bookseller, Newsdealer and Stationer, New York:
Into an amazingly small space is condensed a great amount of information, useful alike in home, school and business.

The Concise Standard Dictionary

Abridged from Funk & Wagnalls' Standard Dictionary. It is designed for handy desk and school use and gives the orthography, pronunciation and meaning of 28,000 words, with 500 pictorial illustrations and a useful appendix.

A ROYAL WELCOME

The Boston Times:
It contains much in little. In the school room or in the household, or near at hand to the student, its get-at-ableness is its best feature, for one has the assurance that its spelling and definitions are scholarly and up-to-date.

The Buffalo Courier:
It places the American public under another debt of gratitude to the publishers for their energy and alertness in providing for the busy man of this busy age helps which are duly appreciated.

Philadelphia Public Ledger:
It has solved the problem of compressing essential information into the minimum of size.

16mo, Cloth, 60 Cents postpaid.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE ABRIDGED DICTIONARY

Journal of Education, Boston: "This is a treasure. No one can conceive the wealth of information, the convenience for reference, the elimination of non-essentials which make this book worth much more than the price to any student, teacher, or writer."

The Office Standard Dictionary

Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary.

Designed to fully meet the most exacting requirements of the modern dictionary. 62,284 terms, besides 1,224 illustrations, 2,000 antonyms, full etymologies, use of prepositions indicated, etc. With complete index.

SOME OF ITS EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

EXCLUSIVELY capitalizes only such words as require capitals. Sure guide to capitalizing.
EXCLUSIVELY supplies Prepositions (over 1,000) and illustrates their correct use.
EXCLUSIVELY gives Antonyms (2,000) or opposite words; as INDISPENSABLE AS SYNONYMS.
EXCLUSIVELY indicates the difference between COMPOUND WORDS and BROKEN WORDS.
EXCLUSIVELY contains thousands of NEW WORDS and APPENDIX FEATURES of great value.

A FULL AND RICH APPENDIX

Richard M. Jones, LL.D., Head Master Wm. Penn Charter School, Philadelphia: "There is no academic dictionary published in this country that approaches it."

Large 8vo, 915 pp., Cloth, leather back, $2.50. Bound in Full Leather, $4.00. Patent Thumb Index, 50 cents extra.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED